



ANNUAL PROGRAM REPORT

PROJECT YEAR SEVEN

**OCTOBER 1, 2004—
SEPTEMBER 30, 2005**

Cooperating Agency:
Academy for Educational Development

Cooperative Agreement No. HRN-A-00-98-00046-00
AED Project No. 21-2620

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AFR	USAID Bureau for Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANRM	Title II Agriculture and Natural Resource Management
AIN	Atención Integral a la Niñez
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ARV	Antiretroviral Drug
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival Project
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Response
C-SAFE	Consortium for the Southern Africa Food Security Emergency
CA	Cooperating Agency
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBGP	Community-based Growth Promotion
CDRA	Consortium for Development Relief for Angola
CORE	Child Survival Collaboration and Resources Group
CRHCS	Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat
CRG	Commodities Reference Guide
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CS	Cooperating Sponsor
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
CSHGP	Child Survival and Health Grants Program
CSR4	Cooperating Sponsor Results Report and Resource Requests
CSTS	Child Survival Technical Support Project
CTC	Community Therapeutic Care
CWS	Church World Service
DA	Development Assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAP	Development Assistance Program
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRP	Development Relief Program
EFAC	Export Food Aid Conference
EFP	Emergency Food Product
EGAT	Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
EM-DAT	International Disaster Database
ENN	Emergency Nutrition Network
EP	Food for Peace Emergency Program Division
ESA	East and Southern Africa
FAM	Food Aid Management
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project
FEWS-NET	Famine Early Warning System Network

FFH	Freedom from Hunger
FFP	USAID Office of Food for Peace
FHA	Food and Humanitarian Assistance
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FY	Fiscal Year
G-CAP	USAID/Guatemala-Central America Program
GH	USAID Bureau for Global Health
HAZ	Height-for-age Z-score
HBC	Home-based Care
HEPS	Health Education in Primary School
HHF	Haitian Health Foundation
HKI	Helen Keller International
HIDN	Office of Health, Infectious Disease and Nutrition
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPN	Health, Population and Nutrition
HT	Home Treatment
I-LIFE	Improving Livelihoods through Increasing Food Security Program
ICB	Institutional Capacity Building
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
INHP	Integrated Nutrition and Health Project
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IR	Intermediate Result
IRD	International Relief and Development
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JBS	Joint Baseline Survey
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Study
KCAN	Kenya Coalition for Action in Nutrition
KPC	Knowledge, Practice, and Coverage
Layers	LQAS Application for Data Entry and Retrieval
LINKAGES	Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding and Maternal Nutrition Project
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MANDIRI	Management of the Nutritional Crisis through Developmental Relief and Integrated Approach Project
MCHN	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFEWS	Mesoamerican Food Security Early Warning System
MOST	USAID Micronutrient Program
MYAP	Multi-year Assistance Program (Title II)
NEWS	Northwest Early Warning Systems
NFNC	Zambia National Food and Nutrition Commission
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization

OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OHA	Office of HIV/AIDS
OICI	Opportunities Industrialization Centers International
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PCI	Project Concern International
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PLWHA	Person Living with HIV/AIDS
PMEP	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PMP	Project Management Plan
PPC	USAID Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination
PPM	Office of Program Policy and Management
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PRA	Participatory Rapid Assessment
PROCOSAN	Programa Comunitario de Salud y Nutrición
PROFILES	Process for Nutrition Policy Analysis and Advocacy
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RCQHC	Regional Center for Quality of Health Care
REDSO/ESA	Regional Economic Development Services Office/East and Southern Africa (USAID)
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
S/GAC	Office of the State/Global Aids Coordinator
SARA	Support for Analysis and Research in Africa Project
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SCN	Standing Committee on Nutrition
SES	Socioeconomic Status
SETSAN	Food Security and Nutrition Inter-ministerial Agency
SHOUHARDO	Strengthening Household Abilities for Responding to Development Opportunities
SO	Strategic Objective
SOW	Scope of Work
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SYAP	Single-year Assistance Program (Title II)
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TANCAN	Tanzania Coalition for Action in Nutrition
TANGO	Technical Assistance to NGOs
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Center
TNS	Technoserve
TOR	Terms of Reference

UGAN	Uganda Action for Nutrition
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WAZ	Weight-for-age Z-score
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

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INTRODUCTION

The Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) Project, a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) cooperative agreement managed by the Academy for Educational Development (AED), completed its seventh year of operation on September 30, 2005. FANTA provides technical leadership in food security policy and programs with a focus on food consumption and nutrition outcomes. Specifically, FANTA provides technical support in policy development, program design and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to private voluntary organizations (PVOs), host country governments, the USAID Bureau for Global Health (GH)/Office of Health, Infectious Disease and Nutrition (HIDN), USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)/Office of Food for Peace (FFP), and other USAID bureaus, offices, and missions to:

- Improve food security and nutrition program design;
- Integrate food security and nutrition into the strategic planning process;
- Provide analysis for food security and nutrition policy strategy development; and
- Facilitate technical exchanges and collaboration of activities carried out by stakeholders.

FANTA provides technical assistance to Title II emergency response programs and more than 80 multi-year development relief food security programs in 29 countries. FANTA implements in-country, ongoing direct technical support in ten priority countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Zambia, India, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua. FANTA also works with the GH Child Survival and Health Grants Program (CSHGP) PVOs to ensure comparable standards of program design, implementation, and reporting.

FANTA works collaboratively with various partners representing a broad range of technical expertise, including the Child Survival Collaboration and Resources Group (CORE), the Child Survival Technical Support (CSTS) Project, Tufts and Cornell Universities, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Freedom from Hunger (FFH), Valid International, and the World Health Organization (WHO).

This report describes the activities undertaken by FANTA during Project Year Seven: October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005. The first section includes a detailed narrative of FANTA's ongoing activities grouped by intermediate result (IR). A table of deliverables is included as Table 4.

FANTA's INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

FANTA's Strategic Objective (SO) of improved food and nutrition policy, strategy, and program development will be reached through the achievement of its three IRs. Specific activities undertaken in Project Year Seven are discussed under each IR.

IR1: USAID's and Cooperating Sponsors' (CSs') nutrition and food security-related program development, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation improved;

- IR2: USAID, host country governments, and Cooperating Sponsors establish improved, integrated nutrition and food security-related strategies and policies; and
- IR3: Best practices and acceptable standards in nutrition and food security-related policy and programming adopted by USAID, Cooperating Sponsors, and other key stakeholders.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT YEAR SEVEN

- FANTA provided technical leadership and facilitated interagency consensus on the revision of the nutrition sections of the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). In addition to modification of existing questions about infant and child feeding and nutrition, the survey has added a 24-hour dietary recall question for women. This is an important beginning to the process of understanding more about the constraints to optimal nutrition for women. FANTA also worked with ORC Macro to revise the nutrition data tabulation plan. For the first time, the DHS will help countries to report on summary measures for infant and young child feeding, providing policymakers with data to support and assess initiatives to improve the nutritional status of this vulnerable population.
- FANTA worked with RCQHC and the Girl Guides Association to initiate the innovative design of a program to reach adolescent girls in three countries (Rwanda, Uganda, and Swaziland) with information, games, and activities about anemia prevention and control. This approach has the double benefit of improving the nutritional status of non-pregnant adolescent girls in the present, and laying the foundation for better antenatal/maternal health and nutrition care in the future. If successful, it may prove to be a model that can be replicated in other countries and regions.
- FANTA led the revision process for the Nutrition Module of the Child Survival and Health Grants Program (CSHGP) *Technical Reference Materials*. The module was restructured, updated, and its technical content was strengthened, providing the CSHGP PVOs with sound guidance for both design/approach and technical content of nutrition components for their programs.
- FANTA supported the creation of country-specific and regional Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Working Groups in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. These working groups are able to prioritize the MCHN technical needs of their countries, can propose strategies to address those needs, and strengthen the MCHN component of the Title II Program.
- FANTA, in collaboration with Cornell and Tufts Universities and Title II Cooperating Sponsors (CSs), developed a Household Food Insecurity Scale (HFIS) tool for use in Title II food security program areas. FANTA also published guides for two household food access indicators, Household Dietary Diversity Score and Months of Inadequate Food Provisioning. The two guides will facilitate the comparable collection and reporting of the indicators, which form the basis of an important Strategic Objective level indicator for FFP's new Strategic Plan.

- FANTA worked with its REDSO/ESA partners to develop and adapt National Guidelines for Nutritional Care and Support of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Rwanda, Kenya, and Zambia. The guidelines help to define the actions that service providers need to take in order to provide quality nutritional care and support to PLWHA; supplement national policies on prevention and treatment; and strengthen and standardize care and support for PLWHA across organizations, programs and services.
- FANTA worked with Valid International to scale-up Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) programs to treat severe acute malnutrition in selected countries (Malawi and Ethiopia) and to build capacity among PVO and local partners. FANTA conducted with PVO partners a CTC workshop on February 28-March 2, 2005, which brought together implementing partners, donors, and other key players to discuss and determine lesson learned to date, and to outline suitable protocols and means of moving forward. The documentation of guidelines and lessons learned from CTC implementation will form the basis of a joint WHO and SCN consultation in late 2005 for the development of UN guidelines for CTC for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition.
- FANTA conducted the MTE for the USAID Bolivia Title II DAPs. FANTA evaluated the progress made in income generation, health and nutrition, and natural resource management among Bolivia's four Title II Cooperating Sponsors: the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CARE, Food for the Hungry International (FHI), and Save the Children. FANTA found that while some CS activities are high quality and well integrated, some are in need of strengthening, and others should be phased out. FANTA made suggestions to the CSs that address this unevenness, including that the CSs increase their collaboration with each other and better integrate their individual program components. The adoption of these suggestions will allow the CSs to move closer to achieving their program goals, and the Bolivia Title II program to benefit as a whole.
- FANTA developed a methodology for collecting key indicator data to be used by USAID/Addis under the Title II Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). This methodology, that uses the Percent of Household Emergency Needs Met by DPPC as an indicator, will reflect the relative success of USAID/Addis in building its capacity to respond to food emergencies. It will be used to improve the development, implementation, and quality of food aid safety net programs in Ethiopia, and help to assure the quality of data collected through the PSNP baseline survey.
- FANTA drafted the Kenya National Guidelines on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS, consultation with the Technical Working Group (TWG) on nutrition and HIV organized by the Kenya National AIDS and STD Control Program (NASCOP). The Guidelines will strengthen the integration of nutrition into the country's HIV/AIDS strategies and programs.

- FANTA provided technical assistance to USAID/Addis, USAID/Port-au-Prince, and USAID/Antananarivo to finalize and implement the Layers approach to program monitoring. Layers is a computerized monitoring system that combines data collection by Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) and an automated analysis and report production module to monitor the progress and impact of development programs. The Layers methodology was designed by FANTA to help the Missions ensure the quality of the service delivery, particularly in terms of Title II food aid programming. The successful use and acceptance of Layers will allow the Missions to more effectively monitor their activities, identify potential problems and ensure that food aid is being delivered to the intended populations.

1. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF IR 1

USAID's and Cooperating Sponsors' nutrition and food security-related program development, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation improved.

FANTA works with its partners and other stakeholders in nutrition and food security problem analysis, program design, and performance reporting. FANTA collaborates with Office of Food for Peace (FFP), USAID Regional Offices and Field Missions, GH, Title II PVO CSs, and international organizations such as the World Food Program (WFP) and WHO. FANTA also works closely with the Child Survival and Health Grants Program (CSHGP) and its partners, the child survival and health PVOs, to support nutrition interventions in child survival and health programs. In addition, FANTA facilitates increased collaboration among child survival and health PVOs, represented by CORE, and Title II CSs.

Through IR1 FANTA provides support to GH, DCHA, USAID Regional Offices, Field Missions, and PVOs, as well as provides key technical assistance to the USAID Missions and CSs in ten priority countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Zambia, India, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua.

1.1. Support to improve Title II food aid programming

FANTA assists DCHA, FFP and its partners strengthen implementation of and reporting on the Title II program. The Title II program directly supports a number of key goals iterated in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2004–2008 U.S. Department of State/USAID Joint Strategic Plan. These goals include:

- Enhanced food security and agricultural development;
- Improved global health, including child, maternal, and reproductive health, and the reduction of abortion and disease, especially HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis;
- Broader access to quality education with an emphasis on primary school completion;
- Effective protection, assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict victims; and
- Improved capacity of host countries and the international community to reduce vulnerability to disasters and anticipate and respond to humanitarian emergencies.

FANTA works closely with CSHGP and its partners to support food security and nutrition interventions in maternal and child survival and health programs and to foster increased collaboration and exchange among child survival and health PVOs and Title II CSs.

1.1.1. Technical support to DCHA

1.1.1.a. Improve guidelines on nutrition and food security

The Title II Program represents the largest single source of resources within the United States Government (USG) available to focus on the problem of food insecurity internationally. Title II multi-year programs enhance household nutrition and increase incomes and agricultural production and productivity through a focus on decreasing risk and increasing resilience in vulnerable, food insecure populations. The new Food for Peace (FFP) Strategic Plan has expanded its objectives to emphasize vulnerability – the risk and consequences of, and resilience to, food security. This new FFP strategic objective- “reducing food insecurity in vulnerable populations”- encompasses both single-year emergency response and multi-year development relief programs. Updated Title II food aid guidelines are needed to reflect this new objective, to make it easier for programs dealing with emergencies to encompass activities that address the underlying causes of emergencies, and for development programs to incorporate activities that will help vulnerable people improve their ability to prevent and cope with future emergencies. FANTA is working with USAID and its PVO partners to revise and update these guidelines. During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

Title II Assistance Program Guidelines

FANTA provided extensive technical input to help develop the FY06 Interim Title II Assistance Program guidelines, particularly in the definition of program priorities and the mechanism for implementing the development relief approach that is emphasized in FFP’s new strategy. FANTA’s input contributed to three important changes to the guidelines:

- Title II programs will be defined in two ways- as either as single-year assistance programs, or as multi-year assistance programs;
- Criteria for prioritizing the allocation of Title II resources will focus on populations with high levels of child malnutrition and high levels of poverty; and
- Emergency and non-emergency funds can be combined in the same program.

These changes to the guidelines will allow USAID and its PVO partners to implement more flexible food aid programs that can better target the most vulnerable populations and address the underlying causes of vulnerability.

FANTA is now participating in the Food Aid Consultative Group (FACG) General Issues Working Group (GIWG) that is reviewing the FY06 Interim Title II Assistance Program Guidelines in order to develop FY07 Guidelines.

World Food Program Policy Papers

The World Food Program is FFP’s largest and most important CS partner, playing an especially critical role in emergency response. In preparation for the January 2005 Executive Board meeting WFP completed two policy papers, entitled *Definition of Emergencies* and *Exiting Emergencies* and submitted them for approval to the Executive Board. In the *Definition of Emergencies*

paper, WFP proposed modifications to their existing definition of emergencies to more clearly define the series of events that can threaten human lives or livelihoods. WFP defined the event or series of events of an emergency as one, or a combination, of the following:

- Sudden calamities such as earthquakes, floods, locust infestations and similar unforeseen disasters;
- Human-made emergencies like an influx of refugees or the internal displacement of populations;
- Food scarcity condition owing to slow-onset events such as drought, crop failures, pests, disease and economic crisis that result in an erosion of families' capacity to meet their food needs; and
- Complex emergencies characterized by a humanitarian crisis in a country, region, or society where there is a total or considerable breakdown of authority that goes beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency and/or the ongoing UN country program.

The *Exiting Emergencies* paper addressed an important and widely recognized weakness in WFP and other food aid programs- exit strategies and policies. The paper defined criteria and processes for exiting emergency response interventions.

WFP Enabling Development Policy (EDP)

In 1999 WFP adopted the Enabling Development Policy (EDP) that emphasizes the role of food aid as an enabler for participation of the poor in social and economic development processes. WFP has mainstreamed the policy into its activities in order to directly contribute to national food aid programs.

FANTA provided comments to FFP on the evaluation of WFP's EDP. The evaluation found that the implementation of WFP development programs has improved since the EDP was approved by the WFP Executive Board in 1999. However, FANTA pointed out that the evaluation did not resolve the issue of whether WFP should be investing in development programs at all or what total level of development resources makes sense for the agency. FANTA also called attention to the need for better information on the impact, and cost-effectiveness of achieving those impacts, of the EDP programs. FANTA recommended that efforts to strengthen Results-Based Management by WFP should continue to focus on two complementary areas: 1) Indicators for performance reporting complemented by cost information; and 2) Information for program management by field managers. FANTA suggested that WFP's comparative advantage in EDP programming lies in:

- Large-scale, extensive programming to achieve broad coverage of food insecure populations;
- Programming that links directly with government's existing resource strategies, to enable a requirement for up-front commitment of complementary programming and cash resources by government and/or other donors; and
- Programming in the most food insecure populations where in-kind food is most likely to be needed.

These suggestions should contribute to WFP increasingly focusing its development resources in fewer, and likely larger, programs in countries with high food insecurity. They should also help to improve the capacity of WFP in achieving its development results, which are tied to the level of resources allocated to its programs.

Technical Content of Commodities Reference Guide (CRG)

FANTA supports FFP in periodically updating the technical content of the Commodities Reference Guide (CRG), an important source of information on the design and implementation of food aid programs for Title II PVOs. In Project Year Seven, FANTA continued this technical assistance by updating HIV/AIDS references in the CRG to reflect current knowledge and international dietary recommendations for PLWHA. FANTA also added a description of ration calculators and their uses to the CRG during this period.

FANTA support of the CRG ensures that PVOs are provided accurate information on food aid commodities and programs. To this end, FANTA participates on USAID's technical review panel of food aid commodity applications. During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided extensive comments on one commodity proposal.

Technical Review of Corn Soy Blend Quality Problems

In July 2005, the Office of Program Policy and Management (PPM) requested assistance from FANTA to investigate the causes of and solutions to numerous reports over of the Title II commodity Corn Soy Blend (CSB) becoming discolored upon cooking. FANTA provided a technical review of USDA reports, data from USDA, USAID, WFP, and PVOs, and information on manufacturer production and handling of CSB. FANTA advised USAID on action planning for rectifying quality control problems associated with the over-fortification of CSB and served as a resource for FFP and PVOs requiring assistance on remixing their CSB. FANTA will complete this review in Project Year Eight.

1.1.1.b. Improve Title II food aid program design

Program Graduation and Exit Strategies: A Focus on Title II Food Aid Development Programs

Designing and implementing exit strategies that enable sustainable continuation of key program outcomes are an integral part of successful food security programs. In December 2004, FANTA completed a Technical Note titled, *Program Graduation and Exit Strategies: A Focus on Title II Food Aid Development Programs*. The technical note lays out a framework of approaches used in program exit and discusses key implementation steps, exit criteria, and monitoring and evaluation requirements, with a particular focus on Title II development programs. Exit approaches include phasing over program activities that require continued input to communities or other institutions, and phasing out resources for activities that are permanent or self-sustaining. These strategies require careful analysis of whether continuation of food is required and how to identify other sources of food.

1.1.1.c. Review Title II emergency, development, and developmental relief proposals, results reports, and concept papers

FANTA provides written technical reviews for all new Title II MYAP proposals, and reviews selected Cooperating Sponsor (CS) Results Reports (CSR4) and Single-year Assistance Program (SYAP) proposals, upon request. The reviews focus on food security problem analysis, program implementation strategy, and relevance of the design and M&E plan to address issues identified in the problem analysis and program design context. FANTA's written technical reviews during Project Year Seven are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Technical Reviews by Type and Country

Program Document	Country	PVOs
MYAP Proposal	Angola	Africare, World Vision (WV), Save the Children (SCF)
	Bangladesh	WV
	Benin	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
	Democratic Republic of Congo	Food for the Hungry International (FHI)
	Ghana	Technoserve
	Guinea	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
	Honduras	CARE
	Kenya	CRS
	Mauritania	WV
	Niger	CARE, CRS, Africare
	Rwanda	CRS
	Zambia	C-FAARM
DAP Amendment	Bolivia	SCF
	Haiti	CARE, CRS, SCF, WV
	Nicaragua	ADRA, CRS, Project Concern International (PCI), SCF
Other		
Baseline Instrument	Honduras	SCF
Evaluation TOR	Ghana	Technoserve
Targeting Guidelines	Zambia	Land O'Lakes
Midterm Evaluation Review	Haiti	CRS
CSR4	Benin	CRS
CSR4	Mauritania	WV

1.1.1.d. Assist in annual results reporting and development of DCHA/FFP FY 2006–2010 Strategic Plan and Results Framework

FFP uses Title II food resources to contribute to its vision of “a world free of hunger and poverty, where people live in dignity, peace and security.” During the 2006-2010 strategy

period, FFP will focus its efforts on the “in” in food insecurity by adopting as a single Strategic Objective (SO) – “*Food insecurity in vulnerable populations reduced.*” This new strategic objective emphasizes reducing food insecurity, rather than increasing food security, in order to focus resources on those populations already food insecure. The target groups under the new Strategy include those at risk of food insecurity because of their physiological status, socioeconomic status or physical security, and/or people whose ability to cope has been temporarily overcome by a shock.

Strategy Review Meeting

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support to FFP in the final steps leading to the approval of the new Strategic Plan. FANTA helped draft talking points on the new strategy for the chair of the Strategy Review Meeting, and drafted responses to concerns over the new strategy. FANTA also incorporated reviewer comments and edits to produce the final version of the Strategic Plan document. FANTA will next focus on developing a full Performance Management Plan, and draft a Strategy Statement to comply with USAID new strategic management guidelines.

FFP Annual Reporting

FANTA drafted the FFP Strategic Objective Performance Narrative for the FY05 Annual Report. FANTA reviewed approximately 70 FY04 CSR4s, compiling success stories and quantifying the percent of results achieved.

FANTA participated in, and assisted FFP to plan for, a session on Annual Reporting and WFP’s draft Standard Project Report Template (SPR), in preparation for the USG/WFP bilateral consultations that took place December 13-14, 2004. The discussion centered on USG and FFP reporting requirements and priorities. FFP and WFP agreed that the draft SPR covers most USG requirements under the new strategy and they will continue to discuss additional modifications to the SPR. The participants raised the possibility of bi-annual reporting by WFP as a promising solution for future discussion.

USAID New Business Model

During Project Year Seven, FANTA continued to provide technical assistance to FFP and participate in working groups to operationalize the USAID New Business Model, particularly in regard to the new strategic management approaches. FANTA helped define common indicators under four program components:

- Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor;
- Provide Emergency Assistance;
- Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation; and
- Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations.

FANTA technical assistance has helped to ensure that FFP's new Strategic Framework and program approaches are accurately represented, to facilitate integration into Mission strategies and reporting. See also 2.1.2.

1.1.1.e. Provide technical assistance to Institutional Capacity Building Agreements

FANTA provides technical assistance to Institutional Capacity Building (ICB) Agreement recipients and USAID to demonstrate improvements in and report on the results of their investments in institutional capacity building in food security and nutrition. FANTA supports FFP in identifying and communicating information needs of ICB activities and provides guidance to CSs on writing and implementing their M&E plans to meet those needs.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA reviewed ICB workplans and mid-term evaluation (MTE) scopes of work (SOWs) for the following PVOs: CRS, World Vision, CPI, OICI, and ADRA. FANTA reviewed multiple drafts of several of these SOWs.

1.1.2. Technical support to CSs and USAID Field Missions

Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency (C-SAFE)

The Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency (C-SAFE) is a USAID-funded regional response to the food security crisis in Southern Africa. C-SAFE is led by three organizations - CARE, CRS and World Vision, with support from ADRA in Zambia. C-SAFE currently implements programs that focus on food insecurity in Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition to responding to immediate food crisis needs, C-SAFE is working on longer term developmental initiatives, such as training in sound nutritional practices, as well as community surveillance and training for future food security shocks that help communities become more self-reliant.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA completed an external review of the C-SAFE document entitled, *Exit Strategies: Lessons Learned from C-SAFE Food Aid Programming and Practical, Step-by-Step Guidance for Developing Your Exit Strategy*. This document builds on the FANTA technical note, *Program Graduation and Exit Strategies: Title II Program Experiences and Related Research*. The report:

- Examined the experience of C-SAFE's member agencies in the region;
- Provided step-by-step guidance on how to develop, implement and monitor sound exit strategies for Title II developmental relief programs; and
- Discussed the challenges associated with exit strategies.

The report also took into account the Southern Africa context, which includes a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, recurrent droughts, unstable political environments, increasing poverty, and funding constraints. The implementation of these exit strategies will enable the sustainable and successful continuation of food security programs essential for the Southern Africa region.

1.1.2.a. Participate in problem assessments for and baseline/mid-term/final evaluations of Title II food aid programs

FANTA provides technical assistance to DCHA offices, USAID Missions, Title II CSs, and other agencies in planning and conducting problem assessments for and evaluations of Title II food aid programs. This technical assistance may involve Washington-based desk reviews of evaluation SOWs, assistance in identifying evaluation team members, and review of evaluation reports. FANTA also carries out evaluations directly.

Title II CSs are required to carry out a Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) during the second or third year of a five-year MYAP. However, the specific nature of a MTE (scope, methodology, etc.) is left for the CSs to decide. In this regard, FANTA has received several requests for assistance from CSs to design a MTE methodology that would satisfy USAID's requirements, while maximizing the benefits to the field program.

Bolivia Title II Development Assistance Program Mid-Term Evaluation

During Project Year Seven, FANTA conducted the MTE for the USAID Bolivia Title II DAPs. FANTA evaluated the progress made in income generation, health and nutrition, and natural resource management among Bolivia's four Title II Cooperating Sponsors: the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CARE, Food for the Hungry International (FHI), and Save the Children. Results of the MTE demonstrated that, in general, the Bolivia CSs are implementing their Title II activities well, and are making progress toward achieving their program goals. However, implementation of activities by CS and by program component is uneven. FANTA found that while some CS activities are high quality and well integrated, some are in need of strengthening, and others should be phased out. FANTA's suggestions to the CSs included:

- ☐ The CSs can strengthen the maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) component of their programs by focusing more on growth promotion in addition to nutrition rehabilitation, developing clearly defined and implemented behavior change and communication (BCC) strategies, developing a standard protocol for addressing the needs of malnourished children, and using standardized equipment and procedures for gathering and analyzing anthropometric data.
- ☐ The CSs need to give more attention to disseminating post harvest technologies and practices to their clients, and to facilitating market linkages, strengthening their marketing expertise and linking with other organizations with marketing expertise.
- ☐ The CSs should continue to prioritize activities that increase producer access to water and protect water sources and improve collaboration between their programs in watershed management. CSs should strengthen or adopt watershed management strategies in each of their priority program areas and concentrate efforts in contiguous geographic areas.
- ☐ The CSs should incorporate environmental planning and mitigation measures into program designs, strategies and monitoring and evaluation systems.

FANTA also suggested that the CSs increase their collaboration with each other and better integrate their individual program components. The CSs will move closer to achieving their program goals, and the Bolivia Title II program will benefit as a whole, from the adoption of these suggested steps.

Indonesia Positive Deviance Hearth (PD/Hearth) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

USAID supports Positive Deviance Hearth (PD/Hearth) as part of its community behavior change strategy. The goals of PD/Hearth are to: rehabilitate identified malnourished children in the community; enable their families to sustain their rehabilitation at home on their own; and prevent malnutrition from occurring in young children in the community. In Indonesia, the PD/Hearth Network of partner organizations are able to share and learn local solutions to the country's malnutrition problems. PD/Hearth teaches what is possible in a particular context. The Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Health (MoH), has adopted PD/Hearth as a national strategy that it is planning to scale-up countrywide.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided one-on-one consultation sessions to the PD/Hearth/Nutrition Education Rehabilitation (NER) Network partner CSs in Indonesia. FANTA facilitated an agreement among them on common indicators that express the overall impact of Title II programming in Indonesia and fit with the Mission's overall strategic planning.

FANTA also provided technical assistance and training in M&E to USAID/Jakarta and its Title II Partners. The main objectives of the technical assistance were to strengthen M&E indicators in order to develop a Performance Management Plan (PMP). This technical assistance included:

- A three day Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop for Title II CSs (CRS, CARE, Save the Children, World Vision, and Mercy Corps);
- Consultations with each of the five CSs to respond to their technical questions; and
- Meetings with USAID/Jakarta staff to discuss possible indicators for the PMP.

Approximately 25 participants from the Title II CSs attended the M&E Workshop to attain a basic understanding of M&E concepts, including skills such as designing M&E plans and carrying out a baseline survey. At the completion of the workshop FANTA provided the Mission and the CSs with materials from the workshop including, presentations, worksheets, and reference materials. FANTA also provided a model questionnaire that includes the standard question and response formats for each indicator, which could be used in the baseline survey of the CSs, in order to facilitate the data collection of common indicators at baseline.

1.2. Support to improve Child Survival and Health Programming

FANTA engages in activities to improve the design, implementation, and M&E of maternal and child survival and health programs, with a focus on nutrition. During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

1.2.1. Technical support to the CSHGP

Rapid Core Assessment Tool for Child Health (RAPID-CATCH)

The Knowledge, Practices, and Coverage Survey (KPC) is a tool that assists PVOs to monitor and evaluate results of their child survival activities. The tool was originally developed by the Child Survival Support Program of Johns Hopkins University and has been revised substantially by CORE. CORE is a membership association of PVOs that promotes recommended practices, facilitates learning, and develops collaborative services and strategies that improve the health and well being of children, women and families around the world. CORE's 38 members work in more than 140 countries, supporting health and development programs.

USAID is considering requiring that Weight for Age (Wt/Age) be collected in all baseline and final assessments conducted as part of the CSHGP. This requirement has raised many concerns among PVOs because they doubt the usefulness of Wt/Age to assess the nature of health and nutrition problems in the community, and are unsure whether it is possible to detect a change in prevalence or mean Z-score over the life of the program. PVOs also believe that the need to collect Wt/Age will pose a human and financial resource burden upon their organizations, as well as require more time than a rapid assessment usually allows.

FANTA participated in a roundtable sponsored by CORE and attended by PVOs and USAID in November 2004. The purpose of the roundtable was to review indicator options for the Rapid Core Assessment Tool for Child Health (RAPID-CATCH) core set of questions used in the KPC survey, and to discuss USAID's suggestion that all programs collect Wt/Age. The roundtable participants debated the limited capacity to collect and interpret Wt/Age data, but came to an agreement that capacity could be strengthened, and that the information collected would enhance PVO understanding of nutrition in the community and the ability of USAID to report on program impact.

1.2.1.a. Provide technical assistance to PVOs and GH

Nutrition Technical Reference Materials

In September 2005, FANTA completed the revised *Nutrition Module* for the CSHGP *Technical Reference Materials* (TRM). FANTA re-organized the document, updated all technical content, and added sections on program planning, intervention point options, cross-cutting issues, and linking nutrition with other sectors. The updated materials are based on the Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA), provide up to date and practical information to assist PVOs in writing proposals and implementation plans, and serve as a technical nutrition resource.

CORE Group Annual Meetings

FANTA participated in CORE's Annual Spring Meeting in April 2005 and the Annual Fall Meeting in September 2005. During the Spring Meeting, FANTA presented the revisions to the Nutrition Module of the TRM and the proposed KPC Food Security Module to the Nutrition

Working Group (NWG). The NWG members recommended that FANTA include in the Nutrition Module descriptions of possible scenarios and examples of how programming can be adapted to specific contexts and constraints. The members of the NWG agreed to contribute case studies to the project. FANTA also assisted the NWG in developing its annual workplan. The workplan includes plans to: 1) compile a bi-annual nutrition newsletter; 2) create stronger ties with Title II recipient organizations; 3) review and revise the infant feeding and HIV/AIDS section of the TRM; and 4) investigate opportunities to improve programmatic emphasis on maternal nutrition. FANTA will collaborate with the NGW members to implement these planned activities.

During the CORE Annual Fall Meeting in September 2005, FANTA provided an update on activities in MCHN with Title II projects in Central America, and facilitated a discussion on CORE's outreach to the Title II CSs. As a result of the discussion, the meeting participants formed a Title II outreach committee that includes representatives from Save the Children, FHI, CRS, USAID FFP and FANTA. FANTA also presented the updated Nutrition Module of the TRM to the meeting participants.

Child Survival Technical Support (CSTS) Mini-University

FANTA is working with IFPRI to generate indicators of appropriate feeding for children age 6-23 months, incorporating the available guiding principles for feeding breastfed and non-breastfed children. As part of this on-going work, FANTA conducted a Nutrition Plenary Session for the Child Survival Technical Support (CSTS) Mini-University in June 2005.

PD/Hearth Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Meeting

As application of the PD/Hearth approach for nutrition has expanded, questions have emerged among PVOs regarding its core definition and its appropriateness when applied in certain settings. FANTA facilitated a one-day PD/Hearth Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Meeting on December 8, 2004 in Washington, DC. The meeting provided an opportunity for CSHGP and Title II implementing partners to discuss the recent advances and program experiences of the PD/Hearth Network. The meeting participants reviewed and clarified the essential elements and necessary conditions of the PD/Hearth approach. The participants also reached consensus on a variety of future activities, including ideas for improved monitoring, topics for future publications and program references, and next steps. CORE completed a summary report of the TAG meeting and distributed it to the participants.

1.3. Country-specific activities

FANTA implements long-term technical support programs in ten priority countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Zambia, India, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua. FANTA staff and consultants help to ensure continuity and complementarity between in-country activities and activities under FANTA's other IRs, and follow-up on technical recommendations.

1.3.1. Ethiopia

The Title II program in Ethiopia is currently implemented by CARE, Christian Help Fund (CHF), CRS, FHI, the Relief Society of Tigray (REST), SCF/US, SCF/UK, and World Vision International. The activities of the eight CSs cover a variety of food security program interventions including: agriculture, natural resource management, microenterprise development, water and sanitation, MCHN, and humanitarian assistance. In addition, the Mission has a Development Assistance (DA)-funded bilateral portfolio focused on maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, agriculture and natural resource management, education, and democracy and governance.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

Workshop on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS

FANTA, in coordination with LINKAGES, facilitated in a three-day workshop on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in Addis Ababa. The meeting was attended by the USAID-PHN. FANTA presented the Technical updates in Nutrition and HIV/AIDS, and facilitated the process of developing national guidelines on nutrition and HIV/AIDS with the key stakeholders. FANTA is currently drafting many of chapters of the guidelines.

Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) Baseline Survey

FANTA provided technical assistance to USAID/Addis Ababa and its Title II CS partners to initiate the Title II Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) baseline survey. The PSNP is designed to inject cash or food to chronically food insecure areas and engage the community in labor intensive work to bring sustainable development to food insecure areas. The PSNP in Ethiopia includes a community public works component aimed at developing communal infrastructure and assets in areas of chronic food shortage.

FANTA developed a methodology for collecting key indicator data to be used by USAID/Addis under the PSNP. This methodology, that uses the Percent of Household Emergency Needs Met by DPPC as an indicator, will reflect the relative success of USAID/Addis in building its capacity to respond to food emergencies. FANTA presented the methodology at a workshop to USAID/Addis and is continuing to collect data. FANTA's methodology will be used to improve the development, implementation, and quality of food aid safety net programs in Ethiopia. FANTA finalized the selection and definition of indicators to be used by Title II partners under the upcoming joint PSNP survey, focusing on the standardization of survey designs and methodologies across the CS partners. These indicators will help to assure the quality of the data collected through the survey, and contribute to the production of the final survey report.

FANTA also collaborated with IFPRI on more in-depth analysis of the Ethiopia Title II Baseline Survey data. A paper, entitled *Factors affecting income, food security and child nutrition in Title II program areas of Ethiopia: Results of a baseline survey* was completed. The paper analyses the baseline survey data and presents a conceptual model tracing the impact of NGOs on food

security outcomes. The paper also tests the conceptual model quantitatively using econometric methods. IFPRI is currently reviewing the paper for publication as a Discussion Paper that will later be submitted to a refereed journal.

Layers Ethiopia

FANTA provided technical assistance to USAID/Addis and its CS partners to implement the Layers approach to program monitoring. Layers is a computerized monitoring system that combines data collection by Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) and an automated analysis and report production module to monitor the progress and impact of development programs. FANTA expects that successful use and acceptance of the Layers approach by the Ethiopia CSs will lead to further opportunities for its implementation in the Horn region of Africa.

Cash for Work/Food for Work (CFW/FFW)

Cash for Work/Food for Work (CFW/FFW) programs increase purchasing power and improve food security by addressing temporary household food insecurity, while supporting the construction of key physical infrastructure (e.g. water wells, roads, reservoirs) and rehabilitation activities that lead to longer term, more sustainable food security results. In Ethiopia, areas that are considered chronically food insecure will require substantial increases in resources for the implementation of CFW/FFW schemes. However, there are currently no mutually agreed-upon methods to verify the quality of the physical infrastructure built through CFW/FFW projects. USAID/Addis requested FANTA's support in developing these methods and technical standards.

FANTA provided technical assistance to USAID/Addis and its CS partners to develop a method to monitor CFW/FFW infrastructure that follows the general Layers approach to program monitoring. FANTA, engineers from the implementing CSs, and staff from the USAID/Addis Food and Humanitarian Assistance (FHA) office, traveled to sites in Eastern and Central Tigray to visit several types of CFW/FFW infrastructure. FANTA, the CSs, and FHA agreed upon a set of minimum technical criteria and standards for each infrastructure. These standards go beyond the norms proposed by WFP and the Ethiopian Ministry of Public Works for CFW/FFW by examining issues related to the maintenance and effectiveness of the infrastructure, in addition to the quality of construction. The standards will ensure that the infrastructure constructed through CFW/FFW schemes will provide needed services and add long lasting value to the communities in which they are built, beyond the provision of work and income.

1.3.2. Kenya

Kenya is one of the 15 focus countries under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the US Government's (USG) five year \$15 billion global initiative to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Kenya has therefore scaled-up its HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care and support interventions. Approximately 1.4 million Kenyans are infected with HIV (7 percent of the adult population), one million have already died, and between 500 and 700 more die daily. The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Kenya has been linked to the country's declining national GDP level, which has dropped by 15 percent in recent years.

Recognizing the important role nutrition plays in effective HIV/AIDS treatment and care and support, USAID/Nairobi has requested FANTA's assistance to strengthen the integration of nutrition into the country's HIV/AIDS strategies and programs.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

Kenya National Guidelines on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS

Working in consultation with the Kenya National AIDS and STD Control Program (NASCOP), UNICEF, and a Technical Working Group (TWG) on nutrition and HIV, FANTA drafted the *Kenya National Guidelines on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS*. The objectives of the Guidelines are to: mainstream nutrition interventions into the national HIV/AIDS response; assist service providers to identify locally appropriate, sustainable ways of improving dietary intake by those who are infected with HIV; and provide simple and practical ways to assess the nutritional status of HIV-infected clients and assess the risk of malnutrition. FANTA completed the Guidelines and, following final review by the TWG, will submit them to the Ministry of Health for final approval and launching in FY 2006.

Formative Research on Nutritional Implications of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

FANTA conducted a formative assessment in 13 health care facilities in Kenya on the food and nutritional needs of ART clients and the types of information and support service providers require to integrate nutrition into HIV treatment services. FANTA worked in collaboration with the Government of Kenya, and research sites included public, private and mission hospitals, as well as NGOs and PHA networks. FANTA utilized a combination of systematic formative research methods, including focus group discussions, in-depth key informant interviews, case studies, and expert informational meetings. The formative assessment aimed to increase understanding of ART clients' food and nutrition needs and service providers' needs to facilitate incorporation of nutritional interventions into ART services.

Due to the interactions that can occur between ART and food and nutrients, FANTA anticipates that the findings of this report will facilitate incorporation of relevant nutrition content into ART management training materials in Kenya and will inform the development of tools and materials to support effective nutritional counseling of ART clients.

FANTA finalized and disseminated the report from the formative assessment, *Food and Nutrition Implications of Antiretroviral Therapy in Kenya: A Formative Assessment*. The report discusses findings and recommendations related to food and nutrition needs of ART clients, gaps in program capacity, and client and provider perceptions about the role of food and nutrition in ART. FANTA presented the findings in the report to representatives from the Government of Kenya and its PVO partners and disseminated it among government and private stakeholders to assist the government and PVOs in creating strategies to strengthen ART services in Kenya.

National Counseling Materials for Nutritional Care and Support of PLWHA

FANTA developed a set of three counseling materials for nutritional care and support for persons living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) in Kenya, in collaboration with NASCOP. The materials consist of a set of counseling cards on nutritional care and support topics, a wall chart on nutritional management of common symptoms, and a wall chart on food recommendations and side effects of ARVs. Based on feedback from counselors and program managers, FANTA refined the materials to focus on key questions and actions that counselors need to focus on in counseling sessions. Following final review by the TWG, in FY 2006 FANTA will print and disseminate the counseling materials for use by clinical, community, and home-based service providers.

Study of the Impacts of Food Supplementation on ART and pre-ART Clients

Through a planning workshop, meetings with partners, field visits, and drafting of the study protocol and data collection tools, FANTA prepared a study of the impacts of food supplementation on malnourished HIV-infected individuals. The study, funded by USAID/Nairobi with resources from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), compares clinical and nutritional outcomes of clients receiving nutritional counseling alone with those receiving nutritional counseling and monthly supplementation with a locally manufactured blend of corn, soy, palm oil, sugar and multivitamin premix. The study will examine impacts on both ART clients and pre-ART clients who are receiving treatment for opportunistic infections. By strengthening the evidence base about the impacts of food supplementation on PLWHA, the study aims to inform food interventions in HIV care and support services that are supported by PEPFAR and other resources.

During Project Year 7, FANTA worked with the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) to plan the study; KEMRI will be FANTA's primary partner in implementing the study. FANTA drafted a protocol for the study and organized a two-day planning workshop in Nairobi for over 30 representatives from research institutions, the Kenya Ministry of Health (MoH), NGOs, donor agencies, and other stakeholders. FANTA finalized the study design based on the workshop and follow-up discussions. In collaboration with KEMRI and the MoH, FANTA identified four sites to conduct the study. FANTA and KEMRI identified key staff and resource persons for the study and began developing questionnaires and other tools.

Strengthening Hospital Capacity to Provide Nutritional Care and Support to PLWHA

FANTA worked in collaboration with NASCOP and UNICEF to strengthen the capacity of hospitals in Kenya to provide nutritional care to HIV-infected clients. This activity involves: development of a training curriculum for service providers in hospitals; training of trainers; and assistance to selected hospitals in the implementation of key nutritional interventions and the strengthening of systems to support nutrition in the hospitals. During Project Year Seven FANTA developed a workplan for the activity, identified a consultant and, in consultation with NASCOP and UNICEF, developed a detailed outline for the training curriculum, which will be more fully developed and applied in Project Year Eight.

1.3.3. Madagascar

The Title II program in Madagascar is implemented by ADRA, CARE, and CRS. The activities of the three CSs cover interventions in agriculture, maternal and child health, water and sanitation, food for education, and other child feeding/humanitarian assistance. The program also includes disaster mitigation and urban development activity in the capital city, Antananarivo. FANTA support to USAID/Antananarivo includes technical assistance in the area of nutrition and food security programming, covering not only the Title II program but also other activities in the Mission's food security portfolio.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

Layers Madagascar

The Layers approach was adapted to the Madagascar context in order to respond to a 2003 USAID audit recommendation that stated that the Mission needs to improve its procedures for performing site visits. Improved site visit procedures will allow the Mission to more effectively monitor its activities, identify potential problems and ensure that food aid is being delivered to the intended populations. After extensive consultation with USAID/Antananarivo, FANTA proposed the Layers software as the best approach to respond to the audit.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical assistance to USAID/Antananarivo to finalize the implementation of the Layers software by: 1) providing training to Food Monitors and Information Management Office staff in the operation of hand-held computers (PDAs); 2) testing the full method using PDAs in the field; and 3) specifying the remaining adjustments to be made to Layers for USAID/Antananarivo to begin its use. Layers is now being fully implemented by USAID in Madagascar.

The Health Population and Nutrition Office in Antananarivo also requested that FANTA develop a tool to monitor the quality of services offered by its grantees in the field. In response to this request, FANTA initiated the use of LQAS to document the demand for, knowledge of, access to and use of, products and services made available to the target population through basic health centers. This tool will also be used to monitor the performance of basic health centers in providing these products and services. FANTA will continue to develop the tool during Project Year Eight.

1.3.4. Rwanda

Rwanda is one of the 15 focus countries under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Rwanda was selected as one of the focus countries because of its high level of infection and the severity of its health situation. In Rwanda, general nutrition is not part of the curriculum at the university or secondary school levels, although food and nutrition programming play critical roles for the overall nutrition of the population, and in particular for the effective care and support of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and ART clients. In response, USAID/Kigali requested technical assistance from FANTA to strengthen the integration of nutritional components into HIV/AIDS interventions and curricula in order to

improve their effectiveness. FANTA is implementing a number of PEPFAR and Economic Support Funding (ESF) activities in Rwanda. These activities include:

- Development of National Guidelines for the Nutritional Care and Support of PLWHA;
- Development of a pre-service HIV/AIDS and Nutrition Training Manual;
- Development of an HIV/AIDS and Nutrition wall chart;
- Incorporation of nutritional care and support of PLWHA into national HIV/AIDS strategies;
- Development of HIV/AIDS and Nutrition counseling cards;
- Adaptation of the Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) curricula for Rwanda;
- Support for PROFILES; and
- Assistance with the revision of the National Nutrition Policy.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

National Guidelines on Nutritional Care and Support for PLWHA

FANTA participated in the Rwanda Nutrition Working Group to increase the focus on nutrition as a national priority. As a part of the Nutrition Working Group, FANTA assisted in the development of National Guidelines on Nutritional Care and Support for PLWHA. The objectives of the National Guidelines are to define the actions that service providers need to take in order to provide quality nutritional care and support to PLWHA; supplement national policies on prevention and treatment; and strengthen and standardize care and support for PLWHA across organizations, programs and services. FANTA submitted the National Guidelines to the Senior Management Team (SMT) of the Ministry of Health (MINISANTE) for feedback and approval. FANTA is currently revising the National Guidelines based on the SMT's suggestions. FANTA will print the National Guidelines in French and disseminate them with the assistance of the government of Rwanda (GoR), Title II CSs, and other PVO partners.

Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: A Training Manual

FANTA finalized and pretested a Training Manual and curriculum on HIV/AIDS and Nutrition for Rwanda. The Training Manual was adapted from the regional *Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: A Training Manual* developed by FANTA and the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care (RCQHC). The manual is a comprehensive source of information on nutrition and HIV/AIDS and provides instructors with presentations, practical exercises, case studies and handout materials that can be used for planning and facilitating courses and lectures.

Wall Chart

FANTA developed a wall chart that provides messages on nutritional care and support for PLWHA and ART clients. The wall chart was produced in French and Kinyarwanda, and is being made available to the GoR and partners to strengthen nutrition counseling through pharmacies, health facilities, NGOs, Community-Based Organizations, PLWHA associations, and other contact points between PLWHA and their caregivers. The Rwandan Commission

Nationale de Lutte contra la SIDA (CNLS) also presented the wall chart to national partners at the 1st National Conference on Pediatric Treatment Care and Support.

HIV/AIDS and Nutrition Counseling Cards

FANTA developed HIV/AIDS and Nutrition Counseling Cards in collaboration with REDSO/ESA. FANTA tested the regional counseling cards at several CRS and World Vision/Rwanda sites, and used the feedback to adapt the cards for Rwanda. The counseling cards will be used by Home Based Care (HBC) service providers in Rwanda. FANTA will translate the cards into Kinyarwanda and distribute them to the GoR, CSs, and PVO partners.

Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) Training Manual and Curriculum

Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) are a set of affordable and highly effective nutrition interventions delivered at health facilities in communities to improve the nutrition of women and children. ENA consists of six priority nutrition behaviors:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for six months;
- Adequate complementary feeding starting at about six months with continued breastfeeding for two years;
- Appropriate nutritional care of sick and severely malnourished children;
- Adequate intake of vitamin A for women and children;
- Adequate intake of iron for women and children; and
- Adequate intake of iodine by all members of the household.

FANTA is developing a Training Manual and curriculum on ENA that will be taught as a part of the National University of Rwanda/School of Public Health Master's of Public Health (MPH) program. FANTA began work on the adaptation of the ENA curriculum for the Rwanda context in Project Year Seven. The introduction of this curriculum into the National University of Rwanda/School of Public Health, and other training programs for health professionals in Rwanda, will fill the existing gaps in current public health training programs, improve health care coverage and decrease mortality rates in the country. FANTA will finalize the ENA Training Manual in Project Year Eight.

PROFILES and National Nutrition Policy

FANTA supported two PROFILES workshop in Rwanda. The PROFILES process uses interactive computer-based models to show the consequences of poor nutrition on populations, and to estimate the costs, effectiveness and benefits of nutrition programs. The 19 workshop participants included representative from government ministries, CSs, and United Nations (UN) organizations. The workshop focused on the analysis of protein-energy malnutrition, iodine deficiency, vitamin A deficiency, iron deficiency, maternal nutrition, low birth weight and sub-optimal breastfeeding. The PROFILES advocacy event, in which the consequences of poor nutrition in Rwanda will be presented, will be scheduled in Project Year Eight. The final product of PROFILES was used to guide the revision of the National Nutrition Policy in Rwanda and will be incorporated into the Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) curriculum.

1.3.5. Zambia

Zambia is one of the 15 focus countries under PEPFAR. Zambia is one of the hardest hit countries in the worldwide HIV/AIDS epidemic, with an estimated one million individuals (10 percent of the population) currently HIV-positive. The activities being carried out in Zambia during Project Year Seven build on FANTA's regional activities and materials in nutrition, food security and HIV/AIDS. By strengthening HIV/AIDS-related care and support services in Zambia, improving the quality of life of individuals receiving the services, and building community capacity to manage the negative impacts of HIV/AIDS, these activities contribute to the goals/objectives of the President's Emergency Plan in Zambia and USAID/Lusaka's SO 9: Reduced HIV/AIDS Impact Through Multisectoral Response.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

Nutrition Guidelines for Care and Support of PLWHA

FANTA provided technical support to the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) to finalize the Nutrition Guidelines for Care and Support of PLWHA in Zambia in October 2004. FANTA also identified partners for the development of counseling materials on the nutritional care and support of PLWHA. FANTA came to an agreement with NFNC that NFNC will act as the national focal point for these activities.

Nutrition Counseling Materials for PLWHA

Building on the success of the Nutrition Counseling Materials for PLWHA developed in Uganda and Rwanda, FANTA collaborated with USAID/Lusaka, the Zambian NFNC, local and international NGOs, and national health institutions to adapt counseling materials for Zambia. In June and July 2005, FANTA:

- Completed the content and text for a flipchart and wall chart providing nutritional support for PLWHA;
- Photographed the various scenarios portrayed in the flipchart and wall chart;
- Constructed draft mock-ups of the flipchart incorporating the revised text and photos;
- Pretested the flipchart mock-up and a Rwandan wall chart among PLWHA and end-users (facility and home-based healthcare providers); and
- Presented the pretest findings to stakeholders to reach consensus and identify next steps to complete and print the materials.

FANTA pretested the flipchart and wall chart over three days in both rural and urban settings. FANTA presented the counseling materials to 15 PLWHA and 31 service providers, including nurses, counselors, and community-based caregivers. The results of these final tests were incorporated into the materials, which are being printed for distribution.

Livelihood Strategies Eliminating Needs (Project LISTEN)

The Livelihood Strategies Eliminating Needs Project (Project LISTEN) is a pilot project in Zambia and Malawi that aims to build community resilience to the negative livelihood impacts of HIV/AIDS and natural disasters by building community capacity to assess and address the challenges facing them. The community resilience approach of Project LISTEN will help households adapt positively to recurring food security stresses, rather than rely on negative coping strategies. Lessons learned from this pilot project will be used to strengthen food aid programming in the HIV/AIDS context in Zambia and other countries.

FANTA provided technical support for a Project LISTEN Workshop in Zambia in January 2005. FANTA reviewed Project LISTEN assessment and reporting tools developed for use in Zambia and Malawi, including those for monitoring and evaluation, and techniques for interacting with and empowering community groups. FANTA completed the workshop report in April 2005 and expects to finalize analysis of the data collected through Project LISTEN in Project Year 8. This analysis will further strengthen the understanding of indicators of vulnerability to food insecurity in the HIV/AIDS context, and will allow food aid to be targeted more effectively.

Specialized Food Report

FANTA completed a report entitled, *Specialized Food Products to Address the Nutritional Needs of PLWHA and ART Clients in Zambia*. The report presents the findings from FANTA's assessment of specialized food products for ART clients in Zambia. See section 3.3.1 for more details.

Acute Malnutrition Screening and Treatment Tools

FANTA met with USAID/Lusaka in July in Zambia to discuss malnutrition among PLWHA in Zambia. Due to an alarmingly high mortality rate among severely acutely malnourished children, USAID requested assistance from FANTA in developing a decision tree-based wall chart for physicians and other healthcare providers on the diagnosis and treatment of acute malnutrition. FANTA drafted a concept note on a wall chart and training in the management of acute malnutrition and will collaborate with USAID/Lusaka and its partner PVOs to carry out this activity in Project Year Eight.

Project Concern International HIV, Nutrition, and Food Security Forum

FANTA assisted Project Concern International (PCI) to organize a conference in Zambia on *HIV, Nutrition and Food Security* that will take place in May 2006. FANTA provided feedback to PCI on conference themes and organization.

1.3.6. India

India's Title II development program is valued at approximately \$47 million in FY05, and the largest focus is on Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) interventions. CARE and CRS are responsible for implementing the five-year Title II program from 2002 to 2006.

CARE/India's Integrated Nutrition and Health Project (INHP) reaches over six million women and children in nine states through the Government of India's (GOI) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program. INHP is part of CARE's larger Reproductive and Child Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Program (RACHNA). Through INHP, Title II food aid is used to introduce interventions to strengthen child survival impact, with emphasis on neonatal care, breastfeeding, vitamin A supplementation, safe delivery and immunization. CRS/India's Title II food security program includes health and nutrition, natural resource management and agriculture, food for education, and humanitarian assistance activities.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

Mid-term Review of the Reproductive and Child Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Program (RACHNA)

FANTA provided technical assistance for the mid-term review of CARE's RACHNA program, with a team of reproductive health, child survival, nutrition, and HIV/AIDS specialists. As part of the mid-term review, FANTA conducted site visits to RACHNA program sites in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Chattisgarh, participated in review meetings, met key program stakeholders, analyzed program data, and wrote sections of the report. The final mid-term review report includes recommendations for program enhancements for the next two years and possible directions for RACHNA beyond 2006.

Study of Food Aid Transition in CARE Title II Project Areas

FANTA is working in collaboration with subcontractor International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to conduct a study of the progress and outcomes of the transition from Title II donated food to state government procured food in the CARE-assisted ICDS areas. The study responds to interest on the part of USAID, the GOI, and CARE to draw lessons from the transition about opportunities to strengthen ICDS and other social safety nets. The study aims to: assess the state-wide variation in rates of progress and outcomes of the transition; help CARE strengthen the transition; identify opportunities and constraints to enhancing nutrition and poverty impacts of ICDS; and draw lessons for appropriate changes in ICDS and other social safety net programs in India to maximize the benefits to the poorest beneficiaries in a cost-effective manner.

As part of this study, FANTA conducted a review of food supply chain management systems in the ICDS program in nine states assisted by CARE/India. The review report describes key features of the various systems used, identifies good practices, and makes recommendations to strengthen supply chain operation. The report served as an input to the larger study report.

IFPRI collected extensive qualitative data and compiled and analyzed existing quantitative data about ICDS operations before, during, and after the transition to locally procured food. IFPRI drafted a study report, and FANTA provided extensive input to the draft report. FANTA provided technical support to a New Delhi workshop on the draft findings of the study. Over 50 stakeholders from GOI, CARE, USAID, and IFPRI participated in the workshop where they discussed initial study findings and programmatic applications, and provided input to strengthen

the study report. Based on workshop input, IFPRI revised the study report and will present the final findings in FY 2006 at an external workshop in New Delhi for government, NGO, donor, and research institutions that work with food safety net programming.

Replication of Effective Approaches in Larger Government Program Area

FANTA provided technical assistance to USAID/New Delhi and CARE to plan the replication of effective approaches and practices from CARE-assisted ICDS areas to non-CARE-assisted areas. FANTA worked with the Mission and CARE staff to identify potential approaches and practices for replication and to explore options for replication mechanisms. FANTA, CARE, and the Mission finalized the SOW and workplan and agreed on next steps for the activity, including identification of geographic areas for initial replication and retention of a long-term consultant based in New Delhi to coordinate the activity.

FANTA, CARE, and the Mission agreed to take a two-pronged approach to replication in which some broad tools and approaches will be shared with all states, and other more specific and resource-intensive approaches will be replicated in selected blocks and districts of two states. It was agreed to focus initial (district-specific) replication on two technical areas: commodity management and Health-ICDS convergence. Based on CARE recommendations and FANTA field visit findings, a number of specific approaches and practices within each area were identified that may be feasible and effective to replicate. Implementation of replication will begin in FY 2006.

Assessment of the Direct Distribution of Oil

In response to a USAID/New Delhi request, FANTA prepared tools, including questionnaires and interview guides, for an assessment of the need for direct distribution of oil in the next cycle of the CARE Title II program. Following new developments related to expected resources and focus of the next Title II program cycle, the USAID Mission determined that the assessment would not be necessary.

1.3.7. Guatemala

In Central America, FANTA implements activities to strengthen early warning systems and maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programs in the region. Guatemala has one of the highest rates of child malnutrition in Latin America, with 50 percent of children under five years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition. In some parts of Guatemala, particularly in post-conflict regions, this rate is reported to be as high as 75 percent. Guatemala's Title II food aid program provides essential support to cooperatives and producer associations to improve and diversify agricultural production, and to increase family income and food security. The Title II program is implemented by CARE, CRS, Save the Children and SHARE Guatemala, and covers a range of food security activities in agriculture, microenterprise and income generation, water and sanitation, MCHN and institutional child feeding.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

Meso-American Food Security Early Warning System (MFEWS)

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) is a USAID-funded activity that collaborates with international, national, and regional partners to manage risk of food insecurity through the provision of timely and analytical early warning and vulnerability information. The Meso-American Food Security Early Warning System (MFEWS) is the part of FEWS NET dedicated to strengthening the abilities of Central American countries and regional organizations.

FANTA conducted a assessment of the feasibility of using growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) data from the community-based Integrated Child Health Care (*Atención Integral de la Niñez en la Comunidad*; AIN-C) program to create indicators that could be used by MFEWS to initiate early response to a potential food security crisis. FANTA's feasibility assessment activities included:

- Conducting a desk review of experiences with the use of data from community-based nutrition surveillance, or GMP programs, for early warning and/or targeting of communities for interventions;
- Facilitating a meeting of GMP experts to discuss the findings of the review and a protocol to test possible indicators; and
- Facilitating a meeting with USAID/Guatemala to discuss the data sets available for analysis and the approaches/protocols that will yield the best results.

FANTA created a three-step analysis plan as a result of these activities:

- Step 1: Evaluate indicators based on inadequate weight gain as predictors of acute malnutrition in test data sets from Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua;
- Step 2: Examine seasonal and other patterns of AIN-C indicator reporting and apply indicators from Step 1 to AIN-C data; and
- Step 3: For any AIN-C community where the Step 1 indicator reaches the trigger level, carry out a retrospective qualitative investigation to determine what the food security situation was in that community during the period of the trigger.

FANTA submitted a proposal for funding the second phase of the feasibility assessment to USAID's Central America Regional Program (G-CAP). If funded, the proposal entitled, *Assessing the Potential of Using Data from Community-based Growth Monitoring Programs for Early Warning of Emerging Food Security Problems: Phase 2 Analysis*, has the potential to strengthen regional capacity to predict and respond to food insecurity crises.

Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Working Group

FANTA conducted a one-day workshop to form a Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Working Group, in collaboration with Calidad en Salud, USAID and the Ministry of Health in Guatemala. The creation of the MCHN working group is a part of FANTA's efforts to strengthen the MCHN components, including community-based growth promotion, of Title II

Development Assistance Programs (DAPs) in Guatemala and the region. The 20 workshop participants included representatives from USAID, the Guatemala Ministry of Health, Calidad en Salud, the Front Against Hunger, and the Title II CSs.

As a result of the workshop, the participants agreed to form a Guatemala MCHN working group. The participants also identified common limitations and obstacles they have all encountered in implementing AIN-C. These limitations include: a lack of a harmonized information system between NGOs and the Ministry of Health; the absence of a standardized local surveillance system; differences between the ministry's standardized materials and those being used by the CSs and NGOs; poor implementation of community-level analysis of health information and decision making; high levels of rotation of ministry staff; and high volunteer drop out coupled with low levels of volunteer literacy. The identification of these limitations will allow the new working group to better prioritize their technical assistance needs and to propose strategies to address these needs. FANTA will continue to facilitate the development of a work plan for the group.

FANTA's activities with the MCHN Working Group also included:

- Facilitating four working group meetings to finalize the standardization of AIN-C implementation, including processes, equipment, instruments and materials, according to Guatemalan Ministry of Health norms;
- Identifying gaps in Title II AIN-C implementation based on a comparison of the standardized norms and current programs, and identified processes that will be monitored for improvement; and
- Developing a consolidated table of the basic package of services provided by each Title II CS according to 13 categories of interventions identified by the Ministry of Health and presented the consolidated information to the ministry and USAID.

SHARE Guatemala

FANTA provided input to SHARE Guatemala on the design of the final evaluation of their Title II development program. SHARE Guatemala is a CS that works with vulnerable populations to improve rural physical infrastructures and conserve natural resources, and provides credit, reproductive and maternal health services. FANTA suggested that SHARE expand the data it collects on infant and child feeding, beyond its current reporting requirements. The expansion of this data will improve SHARE's understanding of current infant and child feeding practices, and strengthen the design and implementation of its future proposals and programs.

FANTA also provided technical input to SHARE Guatemala to refine the scope of work for a study on infrastructure and food security. The study examines the impact investments made in infrastructure and in supplies and materials for income generation groups have had on the food security of the families with whom SHARE works. The results of the study will inform SHARE's future investment in infrastructure.

1.3.8. Haiti

The Title II program in Haiti, valued at approximately \$30 million in FY05, is implemented by CARE, CRS, SCF/US, and World Vision. All four five-year DAPs began simultaneously in January 2002. The CSs implement programs in water and sanitation, MCHN, food for education, microcredit, infrastructure development, and humanitarian assistance. FANTA provides technical support to the Mission in various areas related to nutrition and food security, to the CSs to strengthen the implementation of their Title II development programs, and to the Haitian government in the development of a national early warning system.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

Harmonization of Child Survival Indicators between USAID and Title II CSs

Considerable progress has been made over the years to harmonize M&E indicators used by USAID/Port-au-Prince (USAID/PaP) and its Title II partners in Haiti. However, USAID and its partners still have different data collection methodologies and different update frequencies, making their respective M&E systems incompatible. USAID requested that FANTA examine how these discrepancies could be resolved, so that it can incorporate the work of Title II CSs in its future annual reports.

FANTA conducted a M&E workshop in Port-au-Prince to examine discrepancies between the M&E systems of USAID and the Title II CSs. Workshop participants included representatives from USAID/PaP and its Title II CS partners. The workshop revealed several points of divergence, but also provided the participants with insights on how to converge their reporting systems. Workshop participants also learned that the frequency of their data updates can vary and be lengthened. For example, Title II CSs can decrease their workload by updating their child survival indicators on an annual or bi-annual basis. As a result of FANTA's efforts, USAID and the Title II CSs selected and agreed upon four compatible indicators. These indicators include: 1) DPT3 coverage; 2) vitamin A coverage among children 6-60 months; 3) underweight; and 4) prenatal services. The values provided by the Title II CSs on those indicators will be incorporated for the first time in the Mission's annual report for FY2005.

Haiti Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE)

FANTA provided technical assistance to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Haiti to develop a pilot methodology for Mid-Term Evaluations (MTEs). FANTA developed the data collection instruments, assisted in the training of the data collectors, field tested the questionnaires, and supervised the data collection in the field. FANTA also prepared and analyzed Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) tabulation tables from the data. FANTA presented the results of the pilot MTE methodology to USAID/Port au Prince, CRS and the other Title II CSs during a half-day workshop. FANTA will follow-up on this work by developing manuals and training materials to facilitate the replication of the methodology by other CS partners.

Using the results from the quantitative data, FANTA and CRS identified areas where CRS is not meeting its MTE benchmarks, developed problem statements and identified specific questions that will be used to find the root causes of the problems in a qualitative study of the areas which showed a weaker than expected, or below average, performance.

Layers Haiti

During Project Year Seven, FANTA continued to provide technical support to the Haiti Field Monitors in implementing Layers. FANTA's assistance focused on the following areas: 1) providing continued training to Food Monitors and Information Management Office staff in the operation of hand-held computers (PDAs); and 2) adjusting the software to changing field conditions so the monitoring system could be carried out adequately. FANTA expects to finalize the first full round of Layers implementation by December 2005.

IFPRI/Cornell University/World Vision Study

See 3.4.

1.3.9. Honduras

The Honduras Title II program is valued at \$17.1 million in FY05, and is implementing one on-going and three new DAPs. The Title II CSs in Honduras – ADRA, CARE, SAVE and World Vision - implement a variety of programs in agricultural production, livelihood support, health and nutrition, and water and sanitation.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

Honduras Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Working Group

FANTA reactivated the Honduras MCHN Working Group, which consists of representatives from the Title II CSs, the Honduran Secretary of Health, and USAID/Honduras. FANTA conducted a one-day meeting to develop a workplan for the MCHN working group. During the meeting, FANTA facilitated the development of the draft workplan for the working group, and identified the group's technical assistance needs based on a problem analysis conducted by the group. The draft workplan includes five main areas of activities:

- 1) Leadership and management;
- 2) Administration and finance;
- 3) Information systems and surveillance;
- 4) Communication and behavior change; and
- 5) Municipal and community participation.

FANTA reviewed the working group's draft workplan, provided comments, and suggested modifications to the plan.

Atención Integral a la Niñez en la Comunidad (AIN-C)

The MCHN working group meeting participants also discussed key advances in the development of the country level community-based integrated child care (Atención Integral a la Niñez (AIN-C)) program model. AIN-C is a preventive health program created to prevent mild and moderate malnutrition through a focus on growth promotion. FANTA presented an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) to AIN-C implementation, and provided training to the CSs on how best to implement the program. This training will ensure that the CSs implement AIN-C according to Secretariat of Health standards and norms. FANTA will continue to work with each of the CSs to develop their AIN-C implementation plans and coordinate further technical assistance.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Workshop

FANTA facilitated a three-day Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) workshop for the Title II CSs in Honduras. Twenty-five participants, including CS staff, partners (ACDI/VOCA and Counterpart), and Mission staff attended the workshop. FANTA provided the workshop participants with basic M&E knowledge and skills. At the conclusion of the workshop, the participating CSs chose common program impact and monitoring indicators that will better allow them to monitor and report on the impact of their programs.

1.3.10. Nicaragua

FANTA provides assistance to Nicaragua through a sub-agreement with NicaSalud. NicaSalud is a consortium of NGOs in Nicaragua whose purpose is to ensure the monitoring, evaluation and follow-up of community-based programs. Under the sub-agreement, NicaSalud is working to strengthen national programs in infant and maternal health, reproductive health for youth, and hygiene and environmental sanitation. FANTA technical assistance is helping NicaSalud better integrate nutrition into strategic planning in child survival and maternal health in order to improve food security and nutrition policy in Nicaragua.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

PROCOSAN Qualitative Study

PROCOSAN (Programa Comunitario de Salud y Nutrición) is a community-based growth promotion program in Nicaragua. NicaSalud conducted a qualitative study of PROCOSAN in 2003 to evaluate the quality of service provision by community volunteers during growth promotion sessions. Volunteers were found to have limited capacity in the area of counseling and negotiation, particularly in the area of complementary feeding. Based on these results, FANTA, in coordination with NicaSalud and Loma Linda University's School of Public Health, conducted a qualitative study of ways to improve the counseling skills of volunteer health promoters in communities implementing PROCOSAN. Specific objectives of the study were:

- To develop, test and revise a tool for supervisors to use to evaluate the counseling skills of volunteers in the area of complementary feeding;

- To identify critical aspects of the quality checklist through supervisor input;
- To determine key elements of counseling valued by mothers participating in the CBGP program; and
- To identify key factors influencing the effectiveness of volunteer counseling.

The results of the study show that checklist can be used in multiple ways, including as a tool for routine monitoring of the quality of volunteer counseling; a tool for providing coaching and immediate feedback to new volunteers who are learning their roles; and also as an outline for trainers to cover key points during training sessions. Other key results of the study demonstrate that:

- Home visits provide an important occasion for follow-up counseling, but must be well planned with the caregiver;
- Supervision of counseling sessions must include home visits;
- Illiterate mothers may need specially designed educational materials in addition to those currently used in order to assist them in selecting and committing to specific changes in behavior;
- Volunteers require further training on counseling skills and information on nutritional recommendations tailored to the resources available in their specific communities so that they may improve the advice they give to caretakers; and
- Counseling during weighing sessions works best when three volunteers and a supervisor are all present during the session to allow all volunteers to dedicate themselves fully to their specific tasks and the supervisor to ensuring quality in service provision.

Preliminary results from a test of the quality assurance checklist show that it has the potential to effectively improve the counseling skills of volunteers. The test also revealed that training for volunteers needs to be modified, specifically in regard to duration, topics covered, and frequency of refresher training, in order for training sessions to be more effective. PROCOSAN will continue to test and revise the checklist, which will be considered for official incorporation into the PROCOSAN program. FANTA will complete a final report on the quality assurance checklist.

Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Working Group

FANTA conducted a one-day start-up MCHN meeting, in collaboration with NicaSalud, in Nicaragua. The purpose of the meeting was to form a new MCHN country working group, and is part of the technical assistance FANTA is providing to Title II CSs in Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala. The meeting participants included representatives from USAID/Managua, PROCOSAN, the Title II Cs (ADRA, CRS, PCI and Save the Children), the Ministry of Health (MoH), NicaSalud, MFEWS, and UNICEF. The participants discussed common points, limitations and obstacles to CBGP implementation; their technical assistance needs and priorities; and ideas for the effective formation of a MCHN working group. The participants outlined several major technical assistance areas, including:

- Strengthening the design and implementation of M&E systems and their relationship with government information systems;

- Defining effective processes for volunteer counseling;
- Defining effective behavior change methods with measurable indicators;
- Defining exit strategies with measurable indicators;
- Conducting a diagnostic exercise of the quality of children's diets;
- Defining effective methods for implementation of early childhood stimulation;
- Determining the most efficient use of food rations to achieve greater impact;
- Defining the advantages and disadvantages of using food in health programs; and
- Determining efficient methods to assist families to make better use of economic resources.

The meeting participants agreed to form a MCHN working group, and to identify specific technical assistance needs in the context of a work plan and work plan budget for the working group.

FANTA, in coordination with NicaSalud, then conducted a two-day workshop to develop the workplan for the Title II MCHN working group in Nicaragua on May 25-26, 2005. The workshop participants included representatives from seven organizations including, USAID, the Title II CSs: ADRA, CRS, PCI and Save the Children, the Ministry of Health, and NicaSalud. The purpose of the workshop was to clarify working group expectations, revise and prioritize areas for technical assistance, and to facilitate the development of a draft workplan, including objectives, activities, products and key dates for implementation. The workplan's focus areas include:

- Information systems;
- Behavior change and communication, with a specific emphasis on counseling and negotiation;
- Integration of the various components of the Title II programs, with a focus on food security and nutrition, and community-based growth promotion in food security programs;
- Advocacy for food security and nutrition and the role of community-based growth promotion in food security; and
- Documentation of the transition of the DAP programs from AIN-C to PROCOSAN.

Data Analysis Workshop

FANTA and NicaSalud conducted a Data Analysis Workshop in Managua in November 2004. The purpose of the workshop was to enhance participant theoretical knowledge and skills in basic statistics (descriptive and inferential), and in the use of *Epi Info* version 3.3. *Epi Info* is a public domain software package designed for the global community of public health practitioners and researchers. It provides for easy form and database construction, data entry, and analysis with epidemiological statistics, maps, and graphs. Workshop participants included 15 data and project managers of NicaSalud sub-grant programs, nurses, nutritionists and physicians from 12 different organizations and the Ministry of Health.

FANTA and NicaSalud taught the workshop participants how to apply statistical concepts for the analysis of project indicators and to interpret the results, allowing them to analyze survey data

for measuring the performance of their programs. Evidence of workshop participant knowledge and skills acquisition was confirmed through improvements in post-test scores. The results showed large and statistically significant increases, with a mean increase of 5.3 points on a 17 point scale. By the conclusion of the workshop, the participants were able to present their program results for an audience of donors/MoH/PVOs, in addition to the community or village level.

2. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF IR 2

USAID and its counterparts establish improved, integrated nutrition and food security-related strategies and policies.

Under IR2, FANTA seeks to strengthen the relationship between USAID's health and nutrition, agriculture, economic growth and poverty alleviation, and food security-related programs in order to maximize their nutritional impact on target populations, especially young children, adolescents and women.

2.1. In Washington

2.1.1. Implement strategies for improving women's nutrition

FANTA takes a lead role in coordinating efforts to improve women's nutrition among USAID, CSs, PVOs, and donors by facilitating collaboration and by disseminating better practices and program options to the wider development community.

Inclusion of a 24-Hour Recall of Food Group Consumption of Mothers in the DHS

FANTA is developing user-friendly, cost-effective approaches to measure dietary quantity and quality and feeding behaviors at the household and individual level. An important component of developing these approaches has been research aimed at validating dietary diversity as an indicator of access to food and adequate diets at the household and individual level. Average dietary diversity is a valid proxy for per capita expenditures and energy adequacy at the household level, and current studies are aimed at validating dietary diversity of children age 6-23 months as a proxy of the nutrient adequacy of their diet. There is an urgent need to examine dietary diversity among adults.

As a result of FANTA technical leadership, the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2005 revised questionnaire will include, for the first time, a 24-hour recall of food group consumption of the mothers of children under three years of age. Inclusion of this question is an important beginning to the process of understanding more about the constraints to optimal nutrition for women, and represents a significant opportunity to advocate for an increased emphasis on women's nutrition. To support the use and interpretation of the data collected using the new DHS 2005 questionnaire, FANTA will fund a study to validate dietary diversity as a proxy for the adequacy of a reproductive age woman's diet (approximately 15-49 years). FANTA drafted a concept note for the proposed study in September 2005.

PROFILES Calculators

PROFILES is a process for nutrition policy analysis and advocacy that uses spreadsheet models to estimate the functional consequences of malnutrition in terms that policy makers understand and care about. PROFILES addresses nutritional problems that include suboptimal infant feeding practices, protein-energy malnutrition as represented by underweight, stunting, iron

deficiency, vitamin A deficiency, and iodine deficiency. PROFILES calculators use local demographic, economic and nutrition data to quantify the consequences of these problems, in terms of work productivity, health and survival and the implications for economic development, education and the health sector.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA added two web-based PROFILES calculators on issues related to low birth weight (LBW): 1) Neonatal and Postneonatal Infant Deaths Attributable to Low Birthweight; and 2) Neonatal and Postneonatal Infant Health Care Savings from Reducing Low Birth Weight (LBW). Relative risk (RR) for neonatal and infant death has been estimated to be 4.0 and 2.0 respectively for LBW (2000 to 2499 g) babies compared to babies weighing 2500 to 2999 g. As an example, a country with 25,000,000 birth/year, 25 percent LBW prevalence, neonatal and infant mortality rate of 40/1000 and 63/1000 respectively, it is estimated that 43 percent of neonatal death and 34 percent of infant deaths are attributable to LBW. These analyses indicate that to successfully reduce prenatal and infant mortality rates, it is essential to address LBW (and hence maternal nutrition).

ACCESS Program

FANTA briefed a core management team (representing all the partner agencies on the contract) during two days of program planning for the new USAID new women's and neonatal health program, ACCESS. FANTA informed the team of nutrition issues and interventions that should be considered priority areas/issues for programming under the new program. These issues/interventions include: anemia prevention and control; vitamin A (supplementation in high deficiency areas combined with strategies to improve dietary intake and consumption of fortified foods); deworming; and improved dietary diversity/increased quality and quantity of the diet. The briefing will help to shape the programmatic focus of the ACCESS program.

Maternal Anemia and Maternal and Perinatal Mortality

During Project Year Seven, FANTA submitted a summary document to the USAID Maternal Health team, outlining findings from the analysis of studies on the relationship between maternal anemia and maternal and perinatal mortality that was conducted for the Global Burden of Disease 2000 project. In the document, FANTA concludes that the costs of anemia to maternal and perinatal health are unacceptably high, given the existence of proven interventions available to address iron deficiency. The findings should serve to reinvigorate efforts to prevent and control iron deficiency and anemia.

2.1.2. Provide technical support to GH and USAID initiatives

FANTA provides technical support to GH and other USAID Bureaus in the area of nutrition and food security policy and programs to improve and strengthen the integration of nutrition into USAID programming. FANTA advocates for and facilitates the incorporation of promising practices and food security and nutrition program approaches aimed at food insecure and more vulnerable populations into USAID's business model and strategic planning processes, and initiatives for famine prevention, agriculture and rural development.

USAID's New Business Model - Common Indicators for Program Components

FANTA is assisting USAID and FFP to develop Common Indicators for reporting on USAID's 40 standard Program Components. Program Components are the "building blocks" of the programs USAID carries out and will be standardized across all Operating Units (e.g. Missions). The Program Components can be mixed and matched by Missions to support their programs, and allow Missions enough operational flexibility to address country-specific situations. The Program Components have a set of common indicators associated with them to facilitate Agency performance management and reporting. FANTA participates in the following Program Component working groups to develop common indicators: Economic Prosperity and Security; Family and Workforce Health; Democracy, Governance and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; and Operations and Management.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA drafted working assumptions for the selection of indicators for the Economic Growth and Security Common Indicator working group. FANTA helped write an expanded definition of the objectives and activities under USAID's Program Component 7 (PC7): "Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress", and suggested the inclusion of FFP's household food access indicators – dietary diversity and months of inadequate food provisioning – as possible common indicators for PC7. These common indicators will ensure that USAID's new strategic approach incorporates and reflects FFP's priorities and programs, and will provide a degree of program standardization through a standard set of definitions.

Cash for Local Purchases of Food Commodities

USAID's largest program aimed at improving food security is the \$1.3 billion U.S. Public Law 480 Title II food aid program. Title II food aid is used for emergency response to meet the critical food needs of vulnerable groups, save lives, and reduce suffering. Vulnerable groups include internally displaced people, refugees, the newly resettled or new returnees, and vulnerable resident populations.

FANTA provided technical input for a memorandum to the Department of State and for talking points to be used in testimony before Congress on an administration request that \$300 million of the P.L. 480 Title II budget be made available for cash for local purchase of commodities. The memo and testimony used Afghanistan as an example and focused on ways that the availability of cash for local purchases of food commodities, in response to emergency food needs, could help meet multiple U.S. foreign policy goals while saving additional lives.

2.1.3. Improve the food security framework

FANTA works with FFP and its implementing partners to identify and validate best practices in development relief programming. FANTA also advocates for and advises CSs on the development of Title II program designs that more directly address food insecure households' risk and vulnerabilities and utilize methods that will assist in M&E of vulnerabilities and resilience to food security shocks. FANTA seeks opportunities to directly assist USAID and CSs to tailor the basic development tools to development relief contexts.

See 1.1.1.a.

2.1.4. Improve health and nutrition programming in emergencies

Emergency response continues to be an important function of USAID and its partners. Populations affected by emergencies frequently experience serious nutrition and health problems. However, food security and nutrition are often neglected in emergencies. Adequate response during the emergency phases lays the foundation for effective programming in transition and development. FANTA provides technical assistance for the improved design, management, and implementation of projects in emergency situations.

Community Therapeutic Care (CTC)

Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) is a community-based approach of treatment and care for managing acutely malnourished people that is gaining worldwide attention as a viable alternative to the traditional in-patient therapeutic feeding centers (TFCs). In response to the growing numbers of agencies and MoH implementing CTC, FANTA, in collaboration with Concern Worldwide, Save/U.S and Valid International, organized a workshop (February 28 - March 2, 2005, Washington, DC) to identify issues and challenges in implementation. A synthesis report of the workshop will be published in the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN) Field Exchange.

FANTA also supported the development of *Community-based Therapeutic Care: A Field Manual*. The manual provides detailed guidance on the design, implementation, and evaluation of CTC programs in emergency settings.

The development of the manual and experiences in CTC implementation has been incorporated into WHO planning for the development of guidelines in the near future. WHO plans to complete an informal technical consultation in Project Year Eight that will reflect its work with Valid and others. FANTA is supporting the development of guidelines with WHO.

Emergency Food Product (EFP)

USAID, in partnership with the U.S. Army Natick Soldier Center (NSC) Combat Feeding Program (CFP), has developed three prototypes of a high energy, nutrient dense food referred to as the Emergency Food Product (EFP). FANTA completed a field assessment of the three new EFP prototypes among displaced populations in Bangladesh and Ethiopia, and residents living in extremely poor neighborhoods in Nicaragua. The assessment found that all three EFP prototype formulations were acceptable. Improvements are needed in packaging and the graphic representation of the instructions.

F100 Therapeutic Milk

Arc Diversified is a U.S. food manufacturer contracted by USAID under the International Food Relief Partnership to develop a therapeutic milk following the F-100 formulation. FANTA assisted in the development of the program description and product specifications, quality testing parameters for the product, pilot testing of the product, and modification of the program extension.

2.2. With Missions

2.2.1. Support food security strategy development

FANTA provides technical support and input for the design and review of Mission Integrated Strategic Plans and Performance Reporting Plans. FANTA also provides technical assistance to Missions in implementing and updating their food security strategies, and emphasizes the incorporation of food insecure and more vulnerable populations into Mission agriculture and rural income growth objectives.

Food Aid Programming in Iraq

USAID is supporting programs in Iraq that aim to restore critical infrastructure, expand economic opportunities, improve governance, and support the delivery of healthcare, education, and nutrition services. FANTA helped the USAID Office of Food for Peace (FFP) prepare for, and participated in, the Iraq Food Security Forum on August 3-4, 2005 in Amman, Jordan. The Forum objectives were to: 1) Conduct an open discussion on food security and the problem of food insecurity in Iraq; and 2) Identify specific actions in the short- and medium-term that the Interim Iraqi Government (IIG) and international community can prioritize and implement to reduce food insecurity in Iraq. The Forum participants included representatives from Iraq's ministries of trade, health, agriculture and planning, and from the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG), USAID, State Department, the Australian Embassy-Jordan, the Australian Agency for International Development, the International Office of Migration (IOM), MNF-I Civilian Military Operations, the World Bank, the World Food Program (WFP), the Iraq Reconstruction Management Office (IRMO), the Independent Institute for Administration and Civil Society Studies - Iraq (IIACSS), the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Center (HACC) – Jordan, and several USAID implementing CSs.

To help prepare for the Forum, FANTA analyzed the March 2005 FFP household food security field assessment in Iraq. FFP conducted a survey of households in 17 of the poorest provinces in Iraq in order to understand the possible impacts of weaknesses in food ration distribution systems in Iraq, and to support a shift in USAID's strategic focus from food aid programming to food security programming. FANTA provided technical assistance to analyze the preliminary data from FFP's household survey. The analysis supported four important points:

- There is a problem of access to food among the households sampled;
- The food insecure identify the access problem as primarily due to a lack of purchasing power, and as primarily a function of decreased family income;
- The food insecure can not depend on the food ration safety net; and
- As a result of inadequate access to food, the food insecure households are relying on coping strategies that undermine their current and future livelihoods.

FFP used the results of FANTA's analysis in presentations to the USAID Administrator and the Bureau for Asia and the Near East.

2.2.2. Support the Regional Economic Development Services Office/East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA)

FANTA provides technical support to the Regional Economic Development Services Office/East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA) and regional institutions to improve nutrition and food security in the East and Southern Africa region. FANTA's work supports REDSO/ESA's SO7: "Enhanced Regional Capacity to Improve Health Systems"; and SO8: "Strengthened Programs for HIV/AIDS in the Region." FANTA's technical assistance focuses on building the capacity of regional institutions to strengthen food and nutrition responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, in particular through improved nutritional care and support for PLWHA and the use of food aid to mitigate the impacts of HIV/AIDS.

Forum on Integrating Nutrition into ART

FANTA organized and facilitated a regional Forum on the Integration of Nutrition into HIV/AIDS Care and ART Programs in Africa on June 27-29, 2005 in Kampala, Uganda, in partnership with RCQHC. The objectives of the workshop were to: 1) Review approaches and tools currently used to integrate nutrition into ART programs; 2) Identify opportunities for scaling up, gaps, and critical next steps; 3) Support country teams in the region to identify and plan approaches for integrating nutrition into ART services; and 4) Increase commitment among policymakers, through advocacy by workshop participants. Over 50 senior ART managers and nutritionists from nine countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) participated in the forum. FANTA drafted an outline of guidelines for the integration of nutrition into ART and presented the outline at the forum. The guidelines can be used as a tool by the workshop participants to integrate nutrition into their ART programs. Other key outputs from the forum include:

- ☐ An advocacy statement on integration of nutrition and ART that will be presented by the Uganda Minister at the November 2005 meeting of the Ministers of Health in the region.
- ☐ A set of approaches that programs use to integrate food and nutrition components into care and treatment services, with specific examples from programs in the region such as AMPATH, the Centre for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia, and Marquette University.
- ☐ Input on FANTA's "Guidelines for Integrating Nutrition and ART" and on the Uganda MoH training curriculum on the same topic; both will be finalized and disseminated based on input from the Forum.
- ☐ Country teams each prepared and presented workplans of steps to be taken within their countries to increase the incorporation of food and nutrition components into HIV care and treatment services. The workplans consisted of a combination of advocacy and program implementation steps.
- ☐ Enhanced technical knowledge on the part of workshop participants about the interactions between ARVs and nutrition, and about approaches to manage the interactions and use nutrition interventions to improve effectiveness of treatment.

- ❑ Increased recognition and commitment on the part of government, donor, and implementing agency officials of the need to design – and allocate resources for – nutrition components in HIV/AIDS treatment programs.

HIV/AIDS and Food Aid: Assessments for Regional Programs and Resource Integration-Nairobi

During Project Year Seven, FANTA facilitated a regional workshop on *HIV/AIDS and Food Aid: Assessments for Regional Programs and Resource Integration* in Nairobi. The 51 participants of the workshop included: PVOs implementing food aid programs in East or Central Africa; REDSO/ESA HIV/AIDS implementing partners that seek to integrate or coordinate with food-based interventions in the Transport Corridor Initiative (TCI); World Food Program (WFP) regional and country office representatives; USAID Washington, regional and country Mission representatives from the offices of HIV/AIDS, Food for Peace and Poverty Analysis and Social Safety Net; and Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET). The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Improve understanding of food aid programming in the context of HIV/AIDS;
- Strengthen capacity to assess the need for food aid interventions in HIV/AIDS-affected communities; and
- Plan assessment activities that might identify opportunities for integrating food aid interventions into the TCI.

FANTA assisted the workshop participants to develop food security assessment tools for the five sites where the new REDSO/ESA-supported HIV/AIDS TCI program will be carried out. The purpose of TCI is to target mobile populations at high risk for contracting and spreading HIV/AIDS (such as truck drivers and sex workers) with prevention activities and services, while identifying vulnerable PLWHA for community-based support in key sites.

Workshop participants also assessed partner needs for regional, technical or other assistance to strengthen food aid programming addressing HIV/AIDS, including identifying and sharing lessons learned and promising practices. As a result of the workshop, participants were able to identify technical information and assistance needs and provide suggestions for improved sharing of experiences.

HIV/AIDS and Nutrition Counseling Materials

FANTA worked in partnership with RCQHC and LINKAGES to produce and disseminate a set of six counseling materials on HIV/AIDS and nutrition. The materials include a flip chart of counseling cards, a job aid on nutrition and ART, answers to frequently asked questions, a nutrition assessment tool, a meal planner, and a fact sheet. The materials are being widely used by HIV service providers, with over 3,000 PLWHA receiving counseling with them in Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, and other countries.

FANTA, RCQHC, and LINKAGES organized a *Regional Workshop on HIV/AIDS and Nutrition Counseling Materials* in Entebbe in October 2004 for government and private program managers

and service providers from eleven countries in east and southern Africa. (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.) The workshop participants were oriented in the use of the counseling materials and drafted plans for adapting and applying the materials to their countries. Following the workshop, FANTA, RCQHC, and LINKAGES produced revised counseling materials in response to increased demand for the materials and in order to update the information. During Project Year Seven, several countries used the counseling materials, and Kenya, Rwanda, and Zambia are adapting them into national counseling materials.

Development of HIV/AIDS and Nutrition Training Materials for Community and Home-based Care Providers

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical input and funding for the RCQHC assessment of HIV/AIDS and nutrition training needs among community- and home-based care providers. Based on the assessment findings, FANTA and RCQHC identified the content and format of training materials that they will develop to strengthen training of community- and home-based care providers. FANTA and RCQHC drafted the training materials, which consist of a training guide and job aids. The training materials will be completed, field tested, and disseminated in FY 2006.

Review and Compilation of Promising Practices in Implementation of Nutritional Care and Support

FANTA worked in partnership with RCQHC to plan a review of field implementation of nutritional care and support in five countries and to identify promising approaches. In each country FANTA and RCQHC identified one program manager and one academic expert in nutrition and HIV/AIDS to conduct the review, and FANTA and RCQHC developed a tool and criteria for the review. During Project Year Eight the teams will conduct the program reviews, FANTA and RCQHC will organize a workshop to share identified approaches, and FANTA and RCQHC will compile the results into a compendium of promising practices that will be disseminated to program managers, donors, and other stakeholders to support program design and implementation.

Food Aid and HIV/AIDS Handbook

See 3.3.2.

Regional Interagency Coordination Support Office (RIACSO) Meeting

FANTA participated in the Regional Interagency Coordination Support Office (RIACSO) meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa in April 2005. The purpose of the meeting was to review the various initiatives and findings on nutrition, care and support interventions in the context of HIV/AIDS. FANTA provided technical assistance to develop the conceptual framework for nutrition care and support for HIV/AIDS. FANTA's technical assistance took into account the link between science and practice, and used field experience from the RCQHC. As a result of the meeting, RIACSO, WHO and IFPRI will support the development of a technical guidance on

nutrition care and support in the context of HIV/AIDS, and the development of a framework for scaling up of nutrition care and support programs in the region.

REDSO/ESA FY04 Regional Annual Report

The Food for Peace Office of Regional Economic Development Services Office/East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA) submitted a FY04 Regional Annual Report to the Director of FFP/Washington for comment. The intended audience of the report is FFP/W and FFP Officers at Missions in the region, although there is a desire to distribute the report more widely at the Africa Bureau and other USAID offices. FANTA provided partial funding for the drafting of the report, and technical input to and review of the report before its submission to FFP.

Regional Strategy on Maternal Nutrition and Anemia

Malnutrition in women often goes unrecognized, but is a concern for two primary reasons: 1) Undernutrition compromises women's health, well being, and ability to perform work; and 2) The survival, growth, and optimal development of children are jeopardized by maternal malnutrition. As hemoglobin concentration decreases, the risk of both maternal and perinatal death increases. In East and Southern Africa, maternal anemia is the most prevalent nutritional deficiency condition among women of reproductive age, and has wide-ranging impacts on both women and their offspring. Folate deficiency, one cause of nutritional anemia, greatly increases the risk of neural tube defects in the fetus at the time of conception. Among adolescent girls, anemia contributes to reduced work productivity and decreased school performance.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA completed a concept paper for the REDSO/ESA Office of Population, Health and Nutrition (PHN) on technical assistance to reduce maternal anemia in the region. FANTA also responded to a request from the REDSO/PHN to propose a set of new activities to address maternal anemia in the region that could be scaled up and produce results in a one-year period. In response, FANTA worked with RCQHC and the Girl Guides Association (a type of Girl Scouts) to initiate the innovative design of a program to reach adolescent girls in three countries (Rwanda, Uganda, and Swaziland) with information, games, and activities about anemia prevention and control.

By working with adolescents, FANTA and RCQHC plan to reach both girls and women with information for improved intake of iron-rich and iron absorption-enhancing foods, as well as increased access to and use of iron/folic acid supplements during pregnancy. This approach has the double benefit of improving the nutritional status of non-pregnant adolescent girls in the present, and laying the foundation for better antenatal/maternal health and nutrition care in the future. There are two primary objectives of the program:

- To increase knowledge and raise awareness of anemia among adolescent girls and pregnant women in their communities; and
- To increase the ability of individual women to comply with the national iron/folic acid (IFA) supplementation protocols recommended for pregnancy.

If successful, the program may prove to be a model that can be replicated in other countries and regions. The program design should be finalized and implemented in Project Year Eight.

Food Aid and HIV/AIDS Concept Papers

During Project Year Seven, FANTA prepared concept papers for three new activities to be implemented with REDSO support in Project Year Eight. The three activities are:

- ☐ Developing M&E materials to strengthen M&E of nutritional care and support and other food and nutrition interventions for people living with HIV/AIDS.
- ☐ Technical assistance to partners implementing HIV/AIDS care programs as part of the Transport Corridor Initiative (TCI). TA would focus on integration of nutrition counseling and possibly other food security and nutrition interventions into ongoing services. FANTA will work with Family Health International (FHI) on this activity and will use the national guidelines and counseling materials in Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda.
- ☐ Supporting the application of agricultural research and technologies to the mitigation of HIV/AIDS impacts through technical assistance to the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and implementing partners in the region.

2.3. With Host Country Governments

The FANTA project strategy for influencing host country government policy and programming builds on its relationship with USAID Missions. The strategy recognizes that it is unlikely that a Washington-based project will be able to significantly influence host country policies without the ongoing and active involvement and support from USAID in-country staff.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical support in the following areas:

- FANTA worked with the Governments of Kenya, Rwanda, and Zambia to develop national guidelines on nutrition and HIV/AIDS. See 1.3.2., 1.3.4., and 1.3.5.

3. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF IR 3

Best practices and acceptable standards in nutrition and food security-related policy and programming adopted by USAID, Cooperating Sponsors, and other key stakeholders.

IR3 supports GH in fulfilling one of its primary functions of global leadership. FANTA promotes promising practices to improve food security, targeting women's, adolescents', and children's health and nutrition. While IRs 1 and 2 concentrate on a defined set of stakeholders (i.e., USAID, PVOs, host country governments), under IR3, FANTA synthesizes promising practices and acceptable standards in nutrition and food security programming for wider development community. The primary approach is through research, analysis, documentation, and appropriate dissemination (e.g., training, technical assistance) to a wide stakeholder audience.

Through IR3, FANTA supports priority research in programmatic and operational issues and expands the institutional capacity of key stakeholder groups and agencies (i.e., PVOs, USAID Field Missions, WFP, SCN, UNICEF) to assess, design, implement, monitor, and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programs. FANTA provides support to USAID in the development of guidelines for the review of proposals and the directions for its development and emergency efforts.

3.1. Develop Food Security Indicator and Promising Practice publications

The technical focuses of the Nutrition and Food Security Indicator and Promising Practice guides are identified and executed through a consultative process with FANTA's stakeholders. The guides address USAID's key nutrition and food security program and policy priorities and reflect the primary action areas identified by FANTA's Technical Advisory Group (TAG).

3.1.1 Indicator and monitoring and evaluation guides

See 3.5.

3.2. Approaches to measuring household and individual access to and consumption of food

Access to and consumption of adequate and appropriate food by households and individuals are important components of food security. FANTA is developing user-friendly, cost-effective approaches to measure changes in dietary quantity and quality and feeding behaviors at the household and individual levels. USAID and PVO stakeholders have identified this work as high priority. The results of the collection of technical assistance, facilitation, and operations research will enable USAID to use this information for program M&E and influence data collection instruments such as the DHS and the KPC.

3.2.1. Measuring improved household access to food

There is an increasing need to measure household food security to monitor and evaluate the impact of programs, and to make planning and targeting decisions. Existing measures of regional or local food availability are often inadequate for project-level decision-making, since availability is only one component of household food security. Other components such as access to food and certainty of the food supply are also important. One way to develop measures with these components is to base them on food insecurity at the household level.

3.2.1.a. Adaptation of the U.S. Household Food Security Scale (HFSS) approaches in developing country contexts

The underlying concept of the U.S. Household Food Security Scale (HFSS) approach is that food insecurity in the United States is a measurable experience that can be described and analyzed to categorize households by level of food insecurity. FANTA is adapting the U.S. approach to create a measurement tool that will be applicable in the developing country context. FANTA, with support from the Global Health Bureau of USAID, has validated the HFSS for use in developing countries as an impact indicator for the access component of food security in program evaluations. During Project Year Seven, FANTA developed a draft *Household Food Insecurity Scale (HFIS) for Measurement of Food Access: Indicator Guide*. Feedback on the draft guide was received from a range of potential users and a revised version of the guide has been produced.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical assistance to Africare through Cornell University to develop a HFIS measure for use in the Africare Title II program areas in Burkina Faso. Africare's involvement in food security projects in multiple West African countries provided an opportunity to adapt the food insecurity tools, previously developed in Burkina Faso, to different locations and cultures.

FANTA also submitted the first draft of an article for a supplement on HFIS to the Journal of Nutrition. The supplement, which is due for publication in January 2006, will include the following articles:

- *Conceptual Overview*
- *Development and Validation of Burkina Faso Food Insecurity Scale*
- *Qualitative and Rasch Approaches to Developing a Food Insecurity Scale for Bangladesh*
- *Food Insecurity Scales as Low-cost Poverty Proxies: A Cross-country Assessment*
- *The Experience of Household Food Insecurity Across Cultures: What Have Measures Been Missing?*
- *Development of a Universally Applicable Household Food Insecurity Measurement Tool: Current Status and Outstanding Issues*

3.2.1.b. Food Access Indicator Measurement Instrument and Manual

Household food access is defined as the ability to acquire sufficient quality and quantity of food to meet all household members' nutritional requirements for productive lives. Given the variety of programs that aim to improve household food access, and the significant challenges to measuring household food access, there is a need to build consensus on appropriate household food access impact indicators.

Household Food Access Indicator Guides

During Project Year Seven, FANTA completed two indicator guides that focus on household food access: *Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) for Measurement of Household Food Access Indicator Guide*, and *Months of Inadequate Household Food Provisioning (MIHFP) for Measurement of Household Food Access Indicator Guide*. These guides provide two proxy measures of household food access: Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), and Months of Inadequate Household Food Provisioning (MIHFP). These two indicators focus on improved household food consumption- the desired outcome of improved food access. The guides provide a rationale for the choice of each indicator, details on how to collect the data, a model questionnaire, and tabulation plans. Starting with new FY06 MYAPs, CSs will be required to include one or both indicators in their Performance Management Plans.

In an indication of the wider applicability of FANTA's work on easy-to-use, valid measures of household food insecurity for, the access indicator guides were included among M&E materials distributed to 27 participants from Anglophone Africa at the MEASURE Evaluation project workshop on monitoring and evaluation of population, health and nutrition programs in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

3.2.1.c. Better practices in food distribution

There is no activity to report this period.

3.2.2. Measuring infant and child feeding practices

Optimal infant and child feeding is a critical aspect of care to improve nutrition, health, and development of the child. Improving the definition and measurement of infant and child feeding practices in the 6 to 23 month period will help advocate for increased focus on this important determinant of child nutrition, in addition to improving the ability of program implementers to define the magnitude of the problem in their program context and monitor and report on improvements in infant and child feeding practices. FANTA collaborates with ORC Macro (i.e., DHS+, CSTS), CORE, and PVOs working on child survival and health activities to improve the use and interpretation of infant and child feeding data available from KPC and DHS surveys.

3.2.2.a. Infant and child feeding indicators

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Revisions

The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) assists developing countries to collect, analyze, and use data to improve national programs to address family planning, maternal and child health, child survival, HIV/AIDS, and reproductive health. FANTA, along with CSs, academic institutions, and bi- and multilateral institutions, draw on the DHS reports to inform their policy guidance and applied programming work in the areas of nutrition, health, and food security. FANTA conducted a meeting, on April 22, 2005, to revise the current DHS tabulation plan and nutrition indicators. The meeting discussions placed particular emphasis on indicators for infant and young child feeding. Meeting participants included representatives from the LINKAGES Project, PAHO, IFPRI, and USAID/GH. Discussion topics during the meeting included:

- Possible additions and revisions to the existing proposed DHS tabulation format, including incorporation of the FANTA-funded IFPRI work to assess summary measures of good feeding practices for infants and young children.
- Agreement on the needed revisions to the existing tabulation and presentation guidelines previously drafted for DHS by IFPRI.
- Lessons learned from FANTA and LINKAGES experiences with data analysis of infant and young child feeding practices in the field.
- Proposed report format by DHS on infant feeding practices and the approach to its preparation.

For the first time, DHS will help countries to report on summary measures for infant and young child feeding, providing policymakers with data to support and assess initiatives to improve the nutritional status of this vulnerable population. FANTA and the other meeting participants agreed to draft revised tabulation and nutrition indicators.

FANTA also provided technical assistance to the Macro DHS Questionnaire Development Committee. The committee met to discuss the final nutrition sections that will be included in the new DHS++ survey. The committee accepted several of the child feeding suggestions made by FANTA and requested that FANTA develop an alternate woman's food group question. FANTA drafted a revised women's food group question, with guidelines and recommendations from the committee, for use in the new DHS++ survey. FANTA's revisions will contribute to the improvement of ongoing DHS data collection efforts.

Evaluation Guide for Monitoring and Evaluating National Child Health Programs

During Project Year Seven, FANTA reviewed and edited the nutrition chapter in the *MEASURE Evaluation Guide for Monitoring and Evaluating National Child Health Programs*. In addition to this technical review, FANTA wrote a description for two indicators to be included in the guide: 1) The mean dietary diversity of foods consumed by children 6 through 23 months of age; and 2) The proportion of children aged 6 through 23 months with good young child feeding practices. The indicators used in the guide are consistent with those used in DHS reports.

3.2.2.b. Quantifying the association between dietary diversity and infant and child growth

The Journal of Nutrition published the results from the FANTA supported report, *Dietary Diversity, Dietary Quality, and Child Nutritional Status: Evidence from Eleven Demographic and Health Surveys* (March 2004). The report was also featured in the Fall 2004 newsletter of the MEASURE Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Project Dimensions (Vol. 6. No. 2). In the report, IFPRI uses data from 11 DHS surveys to examine the associations between dietary diversity and height-for-age Z-scores for children 6 through 23 months of age, while controlling for household wealth and other potentially confounding factors. The report concludes that dietary diversity is significantly associated with height-for-age Z-scores, either as the main effect or as an interaction, in all but one of the countries analyzed. The data suggest that there is an association between child dietary diversity and nutritional status that is independent of socioeconomic factors and that dietary diversity may reflect diet quality. The findings support the premise that investments in improving infant and young child feeding behaviors will help improve nutritional status, even in the absence of successful poverty alleviation efforts.

3.2.2.c. Developing and Validating Indicators of Feeding Frequency and Nutrient Density of Complementary Foods for the Breastfed Child In Developing Countries

Workshop on Dietary Diversity, Dietary Quality and Child Growth

FANTA funded and provided technical assistance to the FAO/IFPRI/WHO *Workshop on Dietary Diversity, Dietary Quality and Child Growth* in Rome in October 2004. The workshop marked the end of the first phase of a multi-phase multi-stage initiative to develop a set of indicators to assess complementary feeding practices, and to monitor and evaluate progress on improving infant and young child feeding practices worldwide. The objectives of the workshop were to: 1) Present findings from the draft report *Developing and Validating Indicators of Feeding Frequency and Nutrient Density of Complementary Foods for the Breastfed Child in Developing Countries* (September 14, 2004); and 2) Establish a network of collaborating researchers and institutions to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of research outputs. After the workshop, FANTA approved an IFPRI proposal to prepare a revised report from the phase I activity and a revised protocol for data analysis. The protocol will be used by collaborating researchers to analyze data sets from Brazil, India, Madagascar, Malawi, Peru and the Philippines. IFPRI and the University of California at Davis will provide technical assistance to the developing country researchers responsible for data analysis, to ensure that they follow the revised protocol. The workshop results, and the subsequent work of the participants, will contribute to advancing the global initiative to promote optimal feeding practices in young children, with a focus on developing indicators to measure dietary quality (diversity) and dietary quantity (feeding frequency) in young children aged 6 through 23 months.

3.3. Strengthening food and nutrition responses to HIV/AIDS

FANTA provides technical assistance to the Bureau for Global Health (GH), the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), and other USAID Bureaus to integrate food security objectives and outcomes into USAID's HIV/AIDS strategies and provide technical assistance to improve and strengthen the integration of food security into USAID HIV/AIDS programming.

3.3.1. HIV/AIDS nutritional care and support

FANTA assists regional groups to develop guidelines on HIV/AIDS nutritional care and support that can be applied nationally. These guidelines are part of FANTA's efforts to strengthen implementation of nutritional care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). The guidelines make recommendations on the nutritional needs of PLWHA and on steps that service providers can take to help PLWHA manage symptoms and improve functioning through nutrition actions.

National Guidelines on Nutritional Care and Support for PLWHA in Rwanda

During Project Year Seven, FANTA revised the draft *National Guidelines on Nutritional Care and Support for PLWHA in Rwanda*. The Rwanda Nutrition Working Group is developing the guidelines, with World Food Program as the lead agency. With FANTA's assistance, the group completed a detailed reference version of the guidelines, which is available through the Rwandan government's National Committee for the Fight Against.

FANTA conducted a three-day workshop on the guidelines to the staff of World Relief Rwanda (WRR), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Caritas. The training utilized the training manual and materials adapted from RCQHC's *HIV/AIDS and Nutrition: A Training Manual for Rwanda*. The purpose of this training was to prepare WRR, CRS and Caritas staff to be able to train their programs' community volunteers on HIV/AIDS and nutrition. Participants reported that the information provided in the training was new for most of them. They noted that the session on nutrition care and support of young children infected with HIV/AIDS or born to HIV-infected mothers was the most informative and important for their work. At the participants' request, FANTA will accompany them on their initial visits to their communities to ensure that they are providing correct information to the community volunteers on HIV/AIDS and nutrition. FANTA is finalizing the guidelines and will translate them into English, French and the Kinyarwanda language for distribution.

Integration of Nutrition into Pediatric AIDS Programs in Rwanda

FANTA has also taken the lead on organizing a task force for integrating nutrition into pediatric AIDS programs in Rwanda, as part of the Nutrition Working Group, at the request of the Government of Rwanda. FANTA is developing recommendations for standardized food packages that can be integrated into the treatment, care and support activities for PLWHA in Rwanda.

National Guidelines on Nutritional Care and Support for PLWHA in Kenya

See 1.3.2.

Formative Assessment of Nutrition Implications of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) in Kenya

See 1.3.2.

Nutritional Needs of PLWHA and ART Clients in Zambia

Building upon regional materials developed by RCQHC, and with the support of REDSO/ESA, FANTA developed a flipchart and two wall charts to support counseling on food and nutrition for PLWHA and ART clients in Zambia. The purpose of the materials is to strengthen counseling of PLWHA by home-based care and health facility providers on the importance of good nutrition, living positively, preventing and fighting illness through diet, and maternal and infant nutrition.

FANTA also completed a report entitled, *Specialized Food Products to Address the Nutritional Needs of PLWHA and ART Clients in Zambia*. The report presents the findings from FANTA's assessment of specialized food products for ART clients in Zambia. The main objectives of the assessment were to: 1) Provide recommendations to USAID/Lusaka on specialized foods to address the national nutritional needs; 2) Improve the use of specialized food products in Zambia and identify food delivery options for ART, palliative care, therapeutic feeding and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT); and 3) Assess the need for Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) to address severe acute malnutrition related to HIV/AIDS and potential delivery approaches for RUTF. FANTA expects that the results of these findings will contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality due to HIV/AIDS and malnutrition in Zambia, the improvement of ART compliance, and the mitigation of ART medication side effects.

HIV/AIDS: A Guide for Nutritional Care and Support

During Project Year Seven, FANTA revised and updated the *HIV/AIDS: A Guide for Nutritional Care and Support*. The purpose of the guide is to assist program managers and health workers make recommendations on food management and nutritional issues for households with members who are HIV-infected or living with AIDS. The guide can be translated and adapted to meet local needs and serve as a resource to develop educational materials that are shared with communities and households. The 2004 guide contains new information on:

- Revised nutritional requirements of PLWHA;
- Nutrition and antiretrovirals (ARVs);
- Guidelines on breastfeeding for HIV-positive mothers; and
- Nutritional care and support for pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls.

WHO Meeting on HIV and Nutrition in Durban, South Africa

FANTA participated in the WHO Consultation on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in Durban, South Africa, April 14-16, 2005. The main objective of the consultation was to review research findings, scientific evidence and knowledge gaps in understanding the role of nutrition in the treatment, care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS. The consultation was a follow up to the World Health General Assembly resolution 57.14 which called for “scaling up treatment and care within coordinated and comprehensive responses to HIV/AIDS.” At the conclusion of the consultation, the participants drafted a statement highlighting six key areas for follow-up:

- 1) Strengthening political commitment to improve the positioning of nutrition in national policies and programs;
- 2) Developing practical nutrition assessment tools and guidelines;
- 3) Scaling up existing interventions for improving nutrition in context of HIV;
- 4) Conducting systematic operational and clinical research to support evidence-based programming;
- 5) Developing and protecting human capacity and skills; and
- 6) Incorporating nutrition indicators into HIV/AIDS monitoring and evaluation plans.

Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation

WFP provides food to the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF) for integration into their HIV/AIDS programming in Rwanda and Zimbabwe. WFP is requiring EGPAF to collect data on mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), and on the iron and vitamin A status of pregnant mothers. As a result, EGPAF is integrating food components into its existing PMTCT and ART activities in Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

FANTA provided technical assistance to EGPAF on food and nutrition in HIV/AIDS programming. EGPAF requested FANTA’s assistance on assessing the nutrient content of corn soy blend and corn soy milk, and monitoring and evaluating the nutritional status of PLWHA. EGPAF also requested all available FANTA materials on nutrition and HIV/AIDS. In particular, EGPAF is interested in using the *HIV and Nutrition Training Manual* and wall charts that FANTA is developing for Rwanda. The integration of these materials into EGPAF HIV/AIDS programs will improve the services it provides to PLWHA in Rwanda and Zimbabwe, and help it to meet WFP requirements.

WHO/UNICEF Review of New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) Study

A study on guidelines for HIV-related care, that appeared in the New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) on November 11, 2004, has generated great interest and some confusion. The study recommends guidelines for HIV-related care, treatment and support for HIV-infected women and their children in resource-constrained settings and has caused confusion over the appropriate use of vitamin/mineral supplements, multivitamin supplements and vitamin/iron/folate supplements for HIV-infected pregnant women, because its results did not support its conclusion.

FANTA participated in a review of the policy implications of the NEJM study. The review was hosted by WHO and UNICEF. In addition to FANTA, participants included: HIV AIDS WHO HQ representatives; UNICEF representatives; USAID representatives; NICH representatives; and the authors of the study. The discussion centered on the internal and external validity of the study, and also examined other studies on the use of various nutrient approaches, including more common observational studies. While the reviewers found that the study is important, the consensus was that the study focused on one group of relatively better-off urban women and that there are a great deal of unanswered questions. Given the standard of care common in HIV prevalent situations, the group recommended that one Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) is prudent and that formulations are available with 15 vitamins and minerals. The group decided on next steps, including that WHO/UNICEF make recommendations to institutions concerned about deficiencies in PLWHA, including those that may not be eligible for ART, to counterbalance the study.

3.3.2. Food security and food aid interventions to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS

Food Aid Programming in an Era of HIV and AIDS Handbook

WFP, its partner agencies, and CSs, face challenges in integrating their food aid programs with HIV/AIDS mitigation and prevention programs. WFP recognizes the need for food aid programming that is more responsive to client needs related to the impact of HIV/AIDS on their communities. In response to this need, FANTA and WFP are collaborating to develop a handbook on programming food aid in high HIV/AIDS prevalence contexts.

FANTA and WFP are collaborating with Technical Assistance to Non Governmental Organizations (TANGO) International to write the *Food Aid Programming in an Era of HIV and AIDS Handbook*. FANTA provided a summary document to TANGO that incorporates information FANTA gathered from a survey of the needs, priorities, and gaps in food aid programming for HIV/AIDS, from WFP country offices, regional offices, and partner agencies and CSs. The document also incorporates information from a roundtable discussion FANTA conducted with PVOs in Washington, DC in March 2004. The summary document identifies food aid programs that have been successful and those that have not been successful. The document also examines program design and implementation challenges in the context of HIV/AIDS. The summary document will serve as a guide as TANGO begins its work on the Handbook.

Livelihood Strategies Eliminating Needs Project (LISTEN)

The Livelihood Strategies Eliminating Needs Project (LISTEN) is a CRS pilot project being undertaken in Zambia and Malawi to build community resilience to the negative livelihood impacts of HIV/AIDS and natural disasters. LISTEN achieves this by building community capacity to assess and address the increasing challenges facing communities. The community resilience approach of Project LISTEN will help households positively adapt to food security stresses, rather than relying on negative coping strategies.

FANTA submitted the Community Resilience Workshop Report to USAID/Lusaka, outlining the objectives, outcomes and next steps of the January 2005 workshop organized by CRS Project LISTEN in Zambia. The Workshop focused on reviewing Project LISTEN assessment and reporting tools developed for use in Zambia and Malawi, including those for M&E, and techniques for interacting with community groups.

Community and Household Livelihoods Surveillance (CHLS)

The Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency (C-SAFE) is a USAID-funded regional response to the food security crisis in southern Africa. C-SAFE is led by three organizations- CARE, CRS and World Vision, with support from ADRA in Zambia. C-SAFE currently implements programs that focus on food insecurity in Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition to responding to immediate emergency relief crisis, C-SAFE is working on longer term developmental initiatives, such as training in sound nutritional practices, as well as community surveillance and training for future food security shocks that help communities to become more self-reliant.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA completed an analysis of C-SAFE/WFP community and household livelihoods surveillance (CHLS) datasets for Zambia and Malawi. CHLS is a means through which organizations can regularly collect and analyze relevant informative data on priority areas, in order to design appropriate livelihood and social protection strategies. FANTA defined key variables within the datasets and constructed simple descriptive tables, in order to gain a better understanding of the data and the distribution of the basic variables. FANTA then established a classification scheme for HIV/AIDS-affected households, disaggregated by HIV/AIDS related factors such as having chronically ill family members, fostering orphans, and recent deaths after prolonged illness. These households will be compared utilizing basic food security measures (including dietary diversity), vulnerability indicators, household demographics, coping strategies, and participation in C-SAFE programs.

FANTA will present the analysis and conclusions in a final report. The report on the analysis is expected to have significant program applications and should help to clarify: 1) indicators that can be used to identify the most vulnerable households; 2) the extent of HIV/AIDS impacts on food security in Malawi and Zambia; and 3) typical characteristics and coping mechanisms of HIV/AIDS-affected households that have been more successful at dealing with stress. The final report will be focused on pragmatic issues and provide observations and recommendations for C-SAFE programs.

Project Concern International (PCI)

Zambia has one of the largest orphan populations in the world, estimated at around 1.6 million. Through its Africa KidSAFE program, Project Concern International (PCI)/Zambia supports 10 local organizations that provide services for orphans and vulnerable children. FFP has recommended that PCI/Zambia gather data on their HIV/AIDS, food and nutrition programs that could be presented to Congress as justification for continued funding for their Title II programs.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA provided technical assistance to PCI/Zambia to review a draft proposal that will include data that PCI has gathered on HIV/AIDS, food and nutrition. PCI is submitting a small, targeted proposal for Zambia that would address HIV/AIDS, food and nutrition issues. FANTA's suggestions for the proposal include examining the recovery time of households that have experienced a death of a head-of-household or a chronically ill head-of-household, and the nutritional status of orphans under 2 years old.

3.4. Effectiveness of preventive vs. recuperative approaches in nutrition interventions

The design of the food component of food-assisted MCHN interventions is a critical to their eventual impact on nutritional status. There are currently two main models for food assisted interventions- recuperative and preventive. In the recuperative model, children under a certain age (typically five years old) are targeted to receive food supplements, based on their nutritional status measured during growth monitoring activities. In the preventative model, by contrast, food supplements are targeted to all children under a certain age irrespective of their nutritional status.

IFPRI/Cornell University/World Vision Study

FANTA continued its technical and financial support of the joint IFPRI, Cornell University, and World Vision study in Haiti to compare the short- and long-term costs and benefits of preventive vs. recuperative nutritional interventions using donated food. The results of the study will have relevance beyond Haiti and will influence how food-assisted nutrition interventions are designed in the future. The study, which began in FY01 and is scheduled to end in FY06, has already produced a large number of useful products. A final report on the study will be completed in FY06.

3.5. Tools to improve the monitoring of Title II food aid programs

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a key area of FANTA's technical support to USAID and the development community. FANTA strengthens the M&E capacity of CSs working on USAID-supported nutrition and food security programs through technical assistance, the creation and use of M&E tools, and a commitment to performance management and advancing organizational learning.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Focus Group

Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of USAID-funded food security and nutrition programs is a key FANTA mandate. FANTA continues to create innovative methods for M&E and will increase its efforts to document these innovations.

During Project Year Seven, FANTA created a M&E cluster within the project. The M&E group drafted a workplan that describes its responsibilities, future activities, and the structure of this initiative. The group will design and draft a new series of publications that will outline a framework and process for effective monitoring and evaluation.

3.6. Training workshops and meetings

WFP/Tufts University Workshop

On November 4-5, 2004, at a WFP/Tufts University workshop in Boston, FANTA gave a presentation on *Achieving Nutrition Objectives with US Food Aid: Options and Operational Challenges*. The workshop, titled *Foods, Micronutrients, and Child Growth: New Research on the Role of Specific Foods and Nutrients on Child Malnutrition, Growth, and Implications for Food Assistance Programs*, was attended by academics, researchers, and representatives from USAID and WFP.

HIV/AIDS and Food Aid: Assessment for Regional Programs and Resource Integration

FANTA and RCQHC conducted a REDSO-funded workshop on *HIV/AIDS and Food Aid: Assessment for Regional Programs and Resource Integration* in Entebbe, Uganda on November 2-5, 2004. The 51 workshop participants included: PVOs implementing food aid programs in east or central Africa; REDSO HIV/AIDS implementing partners that seek to integrate or coordinate with food-based interventions in the transport corridor; World Food Program (WFP) regional and country office representatives; USAID Washington, regional and country Mission representatives from the Offices of HIV/AIDS, Food for Peace and Poverty Analysis and Social Safety Net; and Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET). The objectives of the workshop were to: improve understanding of food aid programming in the context of HIV/AIDS; strengthen capacity to assess the need for food aid interventions in HIV/AIDS-affected communities; and plan assessment activities that might identify opportunities for integrating food aid interventions into REDSO's Transport Corridor Initiative (TCI). In addition, the workshop sought to assess partner needs for regional technical or other assistance to strengthen food aid programming addressing HIV/AIDS, including identifying and sharing lessons and promising practices. Participants identified technical information and assistance needs and provided suggestions for improved sharing of experiences. The technical assistance areas identified were:

- Integration of nutrition into ART;
- Micronutrient requirements;
- Use of locally available foods in the Africa region;
- Specialized food products;
- Replacement feeding options for HIV+ positive mothers; and
- Increasing access to home-based care.

FANTA completed and published a workshop report that summarizes the main issues raised during the workshop and presents the next steps agreed upon by the participants.

Improving Maternal Nutrition to Optimize Pregnancy Outcome

FANTA participated in the NIH/USAID/DOHaD sponsored meeting, *Improving Maternal Nutrition to Optimize Pregnancy Outcome: Development of a Research Plan*, on November 8-9, 2004 in Bethesda, Maryland. The meeting gathered international medical researchers, academic

nutritionists, and basic scientists. FANTA provided the program/policy perspective as the group conferred in small groups to develop a research plan covering basic science, clinical, and operational research questions related to the effects of maternal nutrition on the health and development of the fetus and later infant.

International Nutritional Anemia Consultative Group (INACG) Meetings

On November 15-17, 2004, FANTA attended the 22nd International Nutritional Anemia Consultative Group (INACG) meetings in Lima, Peru, followed by other INACG and International Zinc Nutrition Consultative Group (IZiNCG) meetings November 18-19, 2004. These meetings provide an opportunity to share the results from nutrition field research, operations research from programs implemented globally, and technical updates on M&E methods. FANTA also participated in additional meetings to review policy ramifications of new results for micronutrient interventions, as well as to hear from country representatives for micronutrient fortification programs funded by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN).

FAO Workshop on Measurement and Assessment of Food Deprivation and Undernutrition

On January 24-26, 2005 in Rome, FANTA participated in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Improving Measurement and Assessment of Food Deprivation and Undernutrition Workshop. FANTA gave a presentation entitled, *Using LQAS in Nutritional Assessments: Update on Current Work*. In the presentation, FANTA introduced how LQAS is being used for: 1) testing population level benchmarks such as underweight levels in a population; 2) monitoring progress in nutrition programs; 3) establishing prevalence levels of malnutrition; 4) monitoring the quality of nutritional services delivery; and 5) detecting unacceptably high levels of malnutrition.

Food Aid Managers' Course (FAMC) Presentations

FANTA gave a presentations on *Layers and Food Security Problem Assessment and M&E of Title II Programs* at the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Food Aid Managers' Course (FAMC), on January 24-28, 2005 in Washington, D.C. The presentations were well received by the FAMC participants and earned the highest approval scores among all the other FAMC presentations during the week. FANTA also gave three presentations at the FAMC on August 8-12, 2005 in Washington, D.C. These presentations were entitled: *Indicators for FFP's New Strategy and Indicators for the Field under FFP's New Strategy*; *Development Relief Approach*; and *Monitoring and Evaluations* (including Layers). FANTA has been encouraged by positive feedback on the presentations and will continue its effort to disseminate the Layers approach to other key audiences.

World Initiative for Soy in Human Health Conference

FANTA gave a presentation entitled, *Strategies, Activities and Challenges in Addressing Food and Nutrition in HIV/AIDS Programming* at the Bridging the Gap: Food and Nutrition as a Foundation for HIV/AIDS- World Initiative for Soy in Human Health Conference in

Washington, D.C. on February 17, 2005. Many of the Title II PVO conference participants requested FANTA's technical assistance with monitoring and evaluation. Peace Corps/Washington has asked FANTA to do a similar brown bag presentation at their office to help inform the development of their agency HIV/AIDS strategy.

Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) Workshop

Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) is a community-based approach of care for managing large numbers of acutely malnourished people that is gaining worldwide attention as a viable alternative to the more traditional therapeutic feeding centers (TFCs). First implemented in Ethiopia in 2000, CTC programs have reached their five-year mark and there are now efforts to integrate the approach into national protocols for treating severely malnourished people. In response to the growing numbers of agencies and Ministries of Health (MoHs) implementing CTC, FANTA and a consortium of U.S. NGOs, including Concern Worldwide, Save the Children-U.S and Valid International, organized a workshop to:

- Identify issues and challenges in implementation, integration and scaling up of CTC programming; and
- Discuss mechanisms to ensure quality control of CTC programming.

FANTA and its consortium partners conducted the workshop at the American Red Cross' National headquarters in Washington, D.C., on February 28 - March 2, 2005. The workshop was a follow-up to an earlier meeting held in Dublin in October 2004. Participants included representatives of a broad cross-section of organizations including U.S. and European NGOs, USAID, the Ethiopian and Malawi MoHs, WHO, and representatives from academia as well as the private sector. The focus of this workshop was on the operational challenges of implementing CTC in a variety of local contexts. A synthesis report of the workshop will be published in the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN) Field Exchange.

Latin America and Caribbean State of the Art (LAC SOTA) Consultative Meeting

FANTA gave a presentation on *Community-based Growth Promotion (CBGP)* at the Latin America and Caribbean State of the Art (LAC SOTA) Consultative Meeting in Miami, Florida on March 9-10, 2005. The LAC SOTA consultative meeting brings together USAID population, health and nutrition Mission staff, and gives them an opportunity to increase their knowledge and learn state of the art practices through presentations by experts. FANTA's presentation provided USAID staff in the Latin America and Caribbean region with background information on CBGP, and steps they need to take to address CBGP implementation needs among Title II CSs in the region.

32nd Annual Session of the United Nations (UN) Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN)

FANTA participated in the 32nd Annual Session of the United Nations (UN) Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN) in Brasilia, Brazil on March 14-18, 2005. The focus of the session was on *Realizing the Right to Adequate Food to Help Achieve the Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs). The participants were presented the results of case studies carried

out in Brazil, Angola, Bolivia and Mozambique, which looked at how to strengthen the food and nutrition aspects of national development plans, in order to achieve the MDGs. The case studies revealed the importance of promoting both food and nutrition security in order to improve program effectiveness as well as to reduce the risks of increasing the double burden of disease. As a result of the case studies, a food and nutrition policy framework was proposed by the participants to help organize and define the food and nutrition substantive area, which is considered an essential first step for any future attempts to realize the right to adequate food and accelerate the achievement of the MDGs.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Training

FANTA conducted a two-part monitoring and evaluation (M&E) training to FFP Country Backstop Officers in Washington, DC in April 2005. Session participants also included AMEX, the administrative contractor for FFP, and representatives for eight CSs. The session utilized concepts from real world M&E examples provided by FFP. Participants requested that FANTA provide this training on a yearly basis, and that it be expanded to include similar training on other topics.

USAID/USDA Export Food Aid Conference

FANTA participated in the 6th annual USAID/USDA Export Food Aid Conference May 3-5, 2005 in Kansas City. The theme of the conference was *Strengthening the Food Aid Chain*. FANTA was a member of a panel on *PVO Responsibilities as a Recipient*, and gave a presentation entitled, *Performance Reporting: Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for Title II Grant Recipients*, to 30 participants.

New Entry Professionals (NEP) Training Course

The New Entry Professional (NEP) Program is the Agency's program for bringing well-qualified applicants into the Agency's Foreign Service. FANTA gave two presentations at the NEP training course in Washington, D.C. on May 23 and 25, 2005. The presentations were entitled *Food Security and Indicators*, and *Development-Relief Programming at the Food for Peace Introductory Course: Not Just Feeding the Hungry*. The 25 participants included both current USAID staff and New Entry Professionals.

As a result of these presentations, USAID invited FANTA to present the concepts underlying the new FFP strategy and the development-relief approach to the Agriculture Sector Council. There is still a disconnect between the FFP strategy and the Agency agriculture strategy. The opportunity to present to the Agriculture Sector Council should increase understanding across the Agency of the objectives of the FFP strategy, and facilitate the integration of resources in programs to reduce food insecurity.

FANTA also presented a session on Development-Relief Programming at the NEP at a training course in Washington, D.C. on December 15, 2004. There were approximately 20 participants, including NEPs, OFDA and Regional Bureau staff.

SMART Meeting

On June 23, 2005, FANTA participated in the UNICEF interagency meeting to launch SMART Methodology Version 1. SMART is a standardized approach to assessing humanitarian needs. The purpose of the meeting was to launch the initial version of SMART, discuss linkages to other ongoing initiatives, and plan for further implementation. The meeting was attended by 61 participants representing 28 institutions, including UN agencies, universities, NGOs and PVOs.

The integration of SMART's food security component can help elaborate on nutrition and mortality survey findings, and provide insight into the impact of a crisis on people's livelihoods and access to food. The meeting participants agreed to finalize the SMART methodology and implement it in selected countries with food security as an optional component.

Annual TAG Meeting of the International Disaster Database (EM-DAT)

FANTA participated in the Annual Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Meeting of the International Disaster Database (EM-DAT) in Washington, DC August 18-19, 2005. FANTA is a member of the EM-DAT TAG and the meeting focused on economic loss estimation, famine and drought data, and hazard index development.

USAID Child Survival and Health Grants Program RFA Meeting

FANTA gave a presentation on Infant and Young Child Feeding at the USAID Child Survival and Health Grants Program RFA Meeting on September 15, 2005. The presentation covered the Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) for infant feeding, WHO/PAHO Guidelines for the Feeding of the Breastfed Child, and the new indicators in the Breastfeeding and Infant/Child Nutrition Module of the Knowledge, Practices and Coverage (KPC 2000+) survey.

CORE Nutrition Working Group (NWG) Title II Outreach Committee Meeting

FANTA presented a summary of Title II discussions that took place during the CORE Group's Annual Fall Meeting during a meeting of the CORE Nutrition Working Group (NWG) Title II Outreach Committee on September 30, 2005 in Washington, D.C. FANTA also presented its work with the MCH/N component of Title II in Central America, and facilitators and barriers to bringing Title II and CS programs together in the same working groups. The NWG discussed the strengths of Title II and CS programs, topics and interests the two groups share, mechanisms for information exchange and learning, and possible joint activities for the near future.

Table 2: Project Year Seven Training Workshops and Meetings

Title	Location	Date	Duration	Participants
Regional Workshop on Dissemination and Adaptation of HIV-Nutrition Counseling Materials	Entebbe, Uganda	October 25-27, 2004	2 days	34
Skill-building M&E Workshop for the Title II Cooperating Sponsors	Jakarta, Indonesia	November 1-3, 2004	3 days	25

Food Aid and HIV/AIDS: Assessment for Regional Programming and Resource Integration	Entebbe, Uganda	November 2-5, 2004	4 days	51
WFP/Tufts University Workshop on Achieving Nutrition Objectives with US Food Aid: Options and Operational Challenges	Boston, MA	November 4-5, 2004	2 days	23
Improving Maternal Nutrition to Optimize Pregnancy Outcome	Bethesda, MD	November 8-9, 2004	2 days	30
Training Workshop on Data Analysis Methods for Capacity Building of NicaSalud Staff and Federation Members	Managua, Nicaragua	November 8-12, 2004	5 days	15
22 nd International Nutritional Anemia Consultative Group (INACG) Meetings	Lima, Peru	November 15-17, 2004	3 days	800
Positive Deviance/Hearth Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Meeting	Washington, DC	December 9, 2004	1 days	23
Monitoring and Evaluation Training Workshop	Honduras	December 14-16, 2004	3 days	25
CRS Malawi and Zambia Listen Project Community Resilience Workshop	Livingston, Zambia	January 12-14, 2005	3 days	24
FAO Workshop on Improving Measurement and Assessment of Food Deprivation and Undernutrition/ FANTA Presentation entitled: <i>Using LQAS in Nutritional Assessments: Update on Current Work</i>	Rome, Italy	January 24-25, 2005	2 days	40
Food Aid Managers' Course (FAMC) Presentations	Washington, DC	January 24-28, 2005	5 days	35
Workshop to Form the Working Group to Improve Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Programs	Guatemala City, Guatemala	February 11, 2005	1 day	20
World Initiative for Soy in Human Health Workshop - Trends, Threats and Opportunities in Food Aid Programming	Washington, DC	February 16, 2005	1 day	200
Workshop on Using Draft National Guidelines on Nutritional Care and Support for PLWHA	Kigali, Rwanda	February 16-17, 2005	2 days	12
World Initiative for Soy in Human Health Workshop - Bridging the Gap: Food & Nutrition as a Foundation for HIV/AIDS Response	Washington, DC	February 17, 2005	1 day	200
Workshop to Form the Working Group to Improve Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Programs in Title II (DAP) Programs	Managua, Nicaragua	February 18, 2005	1 day	20
Community Therapeutic Care (CTC) Workshop	Washington, DC	February 28-March 2, 2005	3 days	65
Latin America and Caribbean State of the Art (LAC SOTA) Consultative Meeting	Miami, FL	March 9-10, 2005	2 days	50
32nd Annual Session of the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN)	Brasilia, Brazil	March 14-18, 2005	5 days	300
Workshop to Prepare the Baseline Survey for the Productive Safety Net Program	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	March 14-19, 2005	5 days	15

Workshop to Reactivate the Working Group for the Systematization and Strengthening of Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Programs	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	March 15, 2005	1 day	42
Monitoring and Evaluation Training to FFP Backstop Officers	Washington, DC	April 2005	.5 day	15
WHO Consultation on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: From Evidence to Action	Durban, South Africa	April 14-16, 2005	3 days	1000
CORE Group's Annual Spring Meeting	West Point, NY	April 18 – 22, 2005	5 days	125
Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Revisions	Washington, DC	April 22, 2005	1 day	14
USAID/USDA Export Food Aid Conference	Kansas City, MO	May 3-5, 2005	3 days	30
New Entry Professionals (NEP) Training Course	Washington, DC	May 23 and 25, 2005	2 days	25
Workshop to Develop the Workplan for the Title II MCHN Working Group in Nicaragua	Managua, Nicaragua	May 25-26, 2005	2 days	18
Child Survival Technical Support (CSTS) Mini-University Plenary Session	Baltimore, MD	June 7, 2005	1 day	100
SMART Meeting: "Launching SMART"	New York, NY	June 23 – 24, 2005	2 days	61
Regional Workshop on Integration of Nutrition into HIV/AIDS Care and ART Programs in Africa	Kampala, Uganda	June 27-29, 2005	3 days	50
Planning Meeting on Kenya Study of Nutritional Impact of Food Supplementation on Adult ART and Pre-ART Clients	Nairobi, Kenya	July 11-12	2 days	31
Food Aid Programming in Iraq	Amman, Jordan	August 3-4, 2005	2 days	60
Study of Food and Program Transition in CARE-Supported ICDS Program Areas	New Delhi, India	August 4, 2005	1 day	50
Food Aid Managers' Course (FAMC) Presentations	Washington, DC	August 8-12, 2005	5 days	35
International Disasters Database (EM-DAT) Annual Meeting	Washington, DC	August 18-19, 2005	2 days	30
CORE Group's Annual Fall Meeting	Washington, DC	September 12-13, 2005	2 days	125
USAID Child Survival and Health Grants Program RFA Meeting	Washington, DC	September 15, 2005	1 day	100
Meeting of the CORE Nutrition Working Group Title II Outreach Committee	Washington, DC	September 30, 2005	1 day	11

3.7. Information sharing and communications

FANTA's communications strategy has a number of goals: expand the knowledge base, foster policy dialogue, build linkages, and increase awareness of food security and nutrition issues. To this end, FANTA made its presence known in a variety of ways over the last year, publishing print and electronic media, presenting at local and international conferences and meetings, maintaining regular outreach to media and online databases, and responding to global requests for publication dissemination.

US and International Nutrition Policy Lecture at Columbia University

FANTA presented a three-hour lecture to 35 students in the graduate course on *U.S. and International Nutrition Policy* at Columbia University in New York. The lecture topic entitled: *Global Food Security: US Food Aid from Policy to Programs to Results* covered USAID's policy and programs to address food security and HIV/AIDS.

Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy

FANTA gave a presentation on 24-hour dietary recall data collection techniques to 28 graduate students at the Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, in Boston, Massachusetts on April 29, 2005.

Bloomberg School of Public Health

FANTA made a presentation to a Johns Hopkins class on *Food and Nutrition Policy, International Health* at the Bloomberg School of Public Health. The graduate class of 33 students learned about food aid policy in the United States and the role of USAID in ensuring the maximum impact on food and nutrition is achieved through sound technical interventions and progress reporting.

HIV/AIDS: A Guide for Nutritional Care and Support

See 3.3.1.

FANTA Project Website

The FANTA website connects visitors not only to FANTA's work and publications, but also to other organizations and projects' websites and other relevant information available on the web. In Project Year Seven, FANTA modified the website focus areas and top navigation to improve visitor access to information. Traffic to the website has increased and the website audience has continued to expand with a 27 percent increase in pages viewed by visitors over last project year's totals. This is directly related to FANTA's continued integration of new content with the addition and modification of 64 PDF files and web pages.

Table 3: Project Year Seven Web Site Activity (October 1, 2004 – September 30, 2005)

General Information for PY7	
Visits to web site	75,494
Number of web pages viewed by visitors	866,493
Number of hits	3,328,784
Average number of visitors per day	207
Average number of pages viewed per day	2,373
Most active day of PY7	September 26, 2005
Top Ten Web Pages for PY7 (excludes home page)	
1. Anthropometric Indicators Measurement Guide	www.fantaproject.org/publications/anthropom.shtml
2. Focus Area: HIV/AIDS	www.fantaproject.org/focus/hiv_aids.shtml
3. Focus Area: Monitoring & Evaluation	www.fantaproject.org/focus/monitoring.shtml
4. Sampling Guide	www.fantaproject.org/publications/sampling.shtml
5. HIV/AIDS: Preservice Training Guide	www.fantaproject.org/focus/preservice.shtml
6. FANTA Publications Page	www.fantaproject.org/publications/index.shtml
7. Focus Area: Emergency Nutrition	www.fantaproject.org/focus/emergencies.shtml
8. Focus Area: Infants' and Children's Nutrition	www.fantaproject.org/focus/children.shtml
9. Focus Area: Food Security	www.fantaproject.org/focus/foodsecurity.shtml
10. Food for Education Indicator Guide	www.fantaproject.org/focus/food_ed.shtml
Top Ten PDF Downloads for PY7	
1. Anthropometric Indicators Measurement Guide	
2. Nutritional Care and Support for People Living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda: Guidelines for Service Providers	
3. HIV/AIDS: A Guide for Nutrition, Care and Support 2004	
4. Sampling Guide (English, French, Spanish)	
5. The Nutritional Needs and Status of Adolescents (English and French versions)	
6. HIV/AIDS and Food Aid: Assessment for Regional Programs and Resource Integration Workshop Report	
7. Women's Nutrition During Pregnancy and Lactation (English and French versions)	
8. Measuring Food Insecurity: Going Beyond Indicators of Income and Anthropometry	
9. Measuring Household Food Consumption: A Technical Guide	
10. Women's Nutrition and the Life-cycle Approach Presentation	

Table 4: FANTA Deliverables in Project Year Seven

Title	Author(s)	Status
Guides/Technical Reports		
Anthropometric Indicators Measurement Guide (French version)	Cogill	Final
Behavior Change Communication to Improve Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices in Rural Haiti: Training and Communication Materials	Loechl, Menon, Pelto, and Ruel	Final
Counseling Materials for Nutritional Care and Support of People Living with HIV/AIDS	FANTA	Final
Development and Validation of an Experience-based Tool to Directly Measure Household Food Insecurity Within and Across seasons in Northern Burkina Faso	Frongillo and Nanama	Final
Dietary Diversity as a Household Food Security Indicator, Technote No. 4	FANTA	Revised
Experience and Expression of Food Insecurity Across Cultures: Practical Implications for Valid Measurement	Coates	Final
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Development of a Behavior Change Communications Program to Prevent Malnutrition in the Central Plateau of Haiti: Results and Challenges from a Formative Research Study	Loechl, Menon, Ruel, and Peltó	Final
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